FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ITALIAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL CONCLUDES VISIT

Carcani Receives Corti

AU161840 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1822 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Bruno Corti, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Italian Republic, and had a friendly talk with him. The reception was also attended by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Bashkim Dino, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Italian Republic. Francesco Carlo Gentile, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Bruno Corti, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Italian Republic, and the persons accompanying him were received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Opinions were exchanged on the development of trade relations between the two countries.

Bruno Corti, under secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Italian Republic, and the persons accompanying him laid a wreath and paid tribute at the grave of Enver Hoxha, the leader of the Albanian people, and at the graves of the martyrs of the nation. They were accompanied by Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others.

Corti, Delegation Depart

AU181840 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic led by Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Bruno Corti concluded its official and friendly visit to our country and left for home via Kakavia. During its stay in Albania the Italian delegation visited the National History Museum, the Albania Today Exhibition, the Tirana Enver Hoxha University, and other sociocultural institutions in Kruje, Sarande, and Gjirokaster.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO HEALTH CONFERENCE -- Tirana, May 8 (ATA) -- The 38th session of the World Assembly on Health began in Geneva. A delegation of our country led by the minister of health, Ajli Alushani attends it. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 8 May 85 AU]

REPORTAGE ON 16-17 MAY NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

New Family Code Discussed

AU162009 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA) -- At the National Assembly session opened here today, Bulgarian m.p.'s started discussing the new family code draft which was made public and submitted to nationwide discussion between August and November 1984.

More than 3,512,000 citizens took part in the discussion, and over 500 thousand of them made suggestions at meetings, through the mass media and in person. The Legislative Committee of the National Assembly has received a total of 39,500 suggestions.

At the more than 91,000 meetings held in this connection, the majority of the population has approved the new family draft. The suggestions concern chiefly the care and defence of the family as a basic unit of society, as the natural milieu for the shaping and education of future citizens in keeping with the norms of the socialist way of life.

The debates on the new family code draft will proceed tomorrow.

More on Code

AU170900 Sofia BTA in English 0715 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- The session of the National Assembly is in its second day today. The mp's are debating the draft of a new family code, introduced in parliament by the State Council and the National (?Assembly). On behalf of the sponsors, Mr. Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, emphasized that this bill is an important document with a great social, legal and ideological significance, and that it reflects a prime social requirement. The improvement of the present legislation on family matters, which has been functioning for 16 years now, has been brought about by the great qualitative changes, that have taken place in all spheres of life, he stated.

Mr. Pencho Kubadinski noted that the new family code will provide legal support for the consistent policy of the BCP, aimed at the creation of strong and energetic families, at the giving birth and education to a larger number of children. Certain more strict legal measures are also provided for the overcoming of certain negative sides of subjective nature: early and hasty marriages, careless attitude towards the divorces, unfulfillment of parental and filial obligations, psychological barriers leading to a fall in the birth rate.

The bill formulates the main principles, which serve as foundations of the socialist family: voluntariness and durability of marriage, equality of the husband and wife in the family, and in their joint efforts for the ensuring of its well-being, comprehensive protection of children, mutual respect and assistance between its members, consolidation of the stability of marriage.

Reporting the standpoint of the legislative committee on the family code bill, its representative Mr. Yaroslav Radev pointed that the bill is the result of long preliminary research conducted among the population of the country, and of the legal systems and practices of family relations in the socialist countries. Among the people who conducted the research were representatives of public organizations, state bodies, many common citizens jurists and other specialists. In the preparing of the bill, use was also made of the summarized legal precis in divorce cases.

Yaroslav Radev emphasized upon the organic link between the family code and the labor code, which is due to the fact that labor is for the socialist family not only a means of livelihood but is also an instrument of the full-fledged development of its members.

Ministerial Changes Approved

AU161537 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] A short time ago this afternoon, the National Assembly session concluded its work. The National Assembly adopted a draft law on the new family code and a law on amending the penal code.

Then the National Assembly deputies heard the proposal of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on some changes in the Council of Ministers.

The National Assembly deputies voted on the proposal [words indistinct], which reads as follows:

A Ministry of Energy, a Ministry of Supplies, and a Ministry of Metallurgy are being established. According to the decision, the Council of Ministers is entrusted with the task of determining the functions and tasks of the newly created ministries.

Todor Brozhinov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is relieved of his post as minister of energy and raw materials resources and is appointed minister of supplies.

Toncho Chakurov is appointed minister of metallurgy; Nikola Todoriev is relieved from his post as chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technical Progress and is appointed minister of energy.

This was the end of the 16th session of the 8th National Assembly. A closing speech was delivered by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

Terrorism Amendment Adopted

AU171658 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 17 (BTA) -- With the view of activating the efforts against international terrorism and with the view of the attempts of foreign forces to use the territory of this country, the members of Bulgaria's parliament have approved an amendment to the Penal Code. The legislation was passed today, the second day on which the Eighth National Assembly is sitting in its sixteenth session here.

Mr Kostadin Lyutov, prosecutor general of the Republic, who presented the sponsor's motivation of the amendment to the Penal Code, introduced by the parliament's Legislative Committee, accentuated the fact that in recent years the world has witnessed a number of instances of terrorism, which have claimed many innocent lives, those of women, children and aged persons included. Worse yet, he went on to say, certain imperialist quarters have upgraded terrorism to a state policy, taking cover behind slogans in defense of human rights and liberties, declaring themselves against the national liberation movements of the oppressed peoples. The speaker also called attention to the attempts by the reactionary imperialist circles to destabilize the state and public system in the socialist countries, Bulgaria included, by means of various subversive actions.

Mr Kostadin Lyutov emphasised that Bulgaria has always declared herself against terrorism in all its forms, and that the Penal Code amendment bill is a tangible proof of this country's readiness to take an active part in the efforts against such acts, including the war on illicit drug.

The m.p.'s who took the floor emphasized that neither Bulgaria nor the other socialist countries face problems with terrorism and narcotics trafficking, as these are alien to the ideology, the morality and the social practice of socialism. The people's representatives view the inclusion of provision on these problems in the Penal Code an an expression of Bulgaria's will to assist the other countries and peoples in their struggle against the cankers characteristic of the imperialist states. It was emphasized that the competent Bulgarian authorities cooperate on questions of the struggle against international terrorism and narcotics trafficking also with countries to which we are not bound by respective agreements.

The members of parliament also take notice of yet another fact: The world reaction is trying to shift onto the socialist countries the responsibility for all ills which are inevitable companions of its system, including terrorism and narcotics trafficking. Being aware that they are helpless to cope with these problems, which are a social defect of the system, the arch reactionary imperialist quarters are trying to lay their own fault at somebody else's door. The speakers recalled the series of attempts by the ideological centres of imperialism to implicate Bulgaria and other socialist countries in the drug abuse, rife in the capitalist countries, and in the wave of terror which has engulfed the Western states. All this -- despite the ample evidence of Bulgaria's active participation in the control of these phenomena. In this connection, attention was also called to the "Antonov case" as one of the most flgrant proofs of imperialism's hostility to socialism.

The speakers noted that Bulgaria is a country of exceedingly intensive international communications and that both good and evil may pass along the routes of these contacts. It is precisely the evil which may make its way into the country that necessitates the taking of preventive measures for its eradication.

As to the amendment to the Penal Code which became law, as a whole it provides a clearer characteristic of the seditious intent of terrorist actions. A new provision has been added to the text on acts of terror, under which the offence against the person by means of explosives, floods, arsons, damage to transport vehicles or communal transport facilities, or through other methods and means of common danger carry prison terms from fifteen to twenty years or capital punishment.

Akin in its character or closely related to terrorism is the taking of hostages using threat that the latter will be killed, treated cruelly, etc., unless definite terms be met on the part of the state, the state bodies or the public organisations, or a third party. "There are no such phenomena in Bulgaria," emphasised Mr Kostadin Lyutov addressing the session. Under this new paragraph, the penalty is imprisonment between five and fifteen years.

Severer punishments are provided for the illegal production, processing, storing, trade, bringing into and taking out of Bulgaria of explosives, fire arms and munition. The maximum penalty in such cases is up to eight years in prison.

Also essentially important is the provision, which on the basis of the territorial and the universal principle of action of the Penal Code criminalizes the preparations by aliens for an act of common danger on the territory of Bulgaria, to be committed abroad, including the production, storing, transfer and alienation of narcotic drugs. Such crimes carry up to five year's imprisonment.

TERRORISM AMENDMENT 'PROMPT, NECESSARY MEASURE'

AU181716 Sofia BTA in English 1526 GMT 18 May 85

[""Prompt and Necessary Measures" -- BTA headline; by BTA political observer Nencho Khranov]

[Text] Sofia, May 18 -- Yesterday Bulgaria's parliament passed certain amendments and addenda to the Penal Code which are rightly assessed by our public as prompt and necessary. What necessitated these improvements of the Penal Code, which deal expressly with terror-oriented offences?

We are living a stable life in peace and quiet, Bulgaria's citizens make confident steps in the construction of the advanced socialist society. Terror and subversion are incompatible with the nature of the socialist system, with the reality in this country. But we do not inhabit an isolated island. A huge stream of citizens coming from a variety of states move across our country, and in recent years terror has become part of everyday experience in their countries of origin. Besides, a number of imperialist states have turned terrorism into an official policy. All this makes it imperiative that socialist society be still more securely safeguarded against terrorist acts.

The amendments voted are our contribution to the international war on such monstrous phenomena as acts of terror and narcotics smuggling. One provision criminalizes the preparations by aliens for an act of common danger on the territory of Bulgaria, to be committed abroad, including the production and transfer of narcotic drugs. This is the latest manifestation of our political line of international cooperation and understanding.

15TH INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS CONFERENCE ENDS

AU181458 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Varna, May 17 (BTA) -- The 15th International Customs Conference for Struggle Against Smuggling ended today. The conference was organised by Bulgaria with the cooperation of the Customs Cooperation Council. It was attended by a record number of delegates -- representatives of some 50 countries, international organisations, institutions and specialized bodies of the U.N.

In the course of five days representatives of the national customs services and of the international organisations exchanged information on the newest methods and the up-to-date technical devices for intercepting the illegal trafficking in goods and narcotics in particular. The delegates were acquainted with the sophisticated technical equipment used by the customs services for efficient work against smuggling. According to the unanimous opinion and evaluations of the participants, the Varna conference will give a strong impetus to the international cooperation and coordination of the activities of the customs administrations.

The conference reached important and constructive decisions and results. It adopted six resolutions which will play an important role in the further successful struggle against the violations of the customs and trade regulations. With the financial aid of the U.N. the Customs Cooperation Council will organise seminars for specialists of the customs services of the various parts of the world in which the most intensive narcotic trafficking channels lie.

International cooperation for averting trade violations will be extended. The Customs Cooperation Council will study and spread the positive experience in the structuring, organisation and activities of different national services so that it can be used by other customs administrations. The exchange of experience in the use of sophisticated technical equipment will be broadened. A special resolution has been adopted on the exchange of information between the customs services about the smuggling of works of art and antique objects.

At the closing of the conference Mr. Georg Gotschlich, director of the Committee for Struggling Against Smuggling with the Customs Cooperation Council, said that the meeting in Varna will contribute to broadening international cooperation in the struggle against the smuggling of goods and especially of drugs. The participants will leave the conference having acquired a lot of experience and knowledge in this shpere, he said. On behalf of the participants and of the management of the Customs Cooperation Council he thanked the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian Customs Administration for the fruitful progress and end of the conference.

CONTROL COMMITTEE PUNISHES, REPRIMANDS OFFICIALS

AU191433 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 May on page 8 carries a 1,200-word BTA report on a 14 May meeting of the Committee on State and People's Control, "which reviewed materials related to inspections that have been conducted, and evaluated the results of the accountability-election meetings of the commissions and groups of people's control."

The inspection at the cellulose and paper economic trust has revealed "violations of the Law on Standards, and of decrees of the Council of Ministers." Subsequently, the Committee on State and People's Control "punished and general director of the cellulose and paper trust, Engineer Ivan Genev; Engineer Atanas Savov, deputy general director; and Nikola Velev, deputy general director."

The Commission of State and People's Control found out that "the intensification in the production of pork and the introduction of scientific-technological progress in this branch has not encompassed the entire country." Subsequently, the Committee "punished Ivan Petkov, general director of the stock breeding main directorate of the National Agro-Industiral Union; Dr Georgi Danov, general director of the National Industrial Trust for pig breeding in Shumen; and Dr Nikola Balev, general director on veterinary matters at the same plant."

The inspection at the flowers and development base at Sofia's flowers and decorative plants economic plant has revealed "crude violations in the organization of wages, the prices of flowers, and bookkeeping." The director of the plant, "Khristo Asenov Khristov, has been fired and fined 1,100 leva." Smaller fines and reprimands have been imposed on lesser executives at the plant.

An inspection on "use of liquid fuels," by cars of various ministries and departments has shown that "the use of liquid fuel does not correspond with the requirements on their economical use." As a result "accountability has been demanded from 252 persons."

"The foreign trade activity of the Bulgarkiip plant" has been inspected. "It has been discovered that as a result of internal organization weaknesses and other subjective reasons, the effectiveness of the plant's foreign trade activity has constantly decreased in recent years." The committee on State and People's Control has imposed "disciplinary punishment and fines" on Nenko Lechev, Bulgarkoop general director, and Angel Milushev, deputy general director, and fired Evtim Kukuyanov, director of the plant.

The meeting has also found that "the accountability-election meetings of the commissions and groups on people's control and the committees on state and people's control, based on the production principle, have contributed to creating the necessary conditions for developing initiative and the public position of people's control and increasing the role of the people's control commissions as active organs of the working collectives."

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH VIETNAM SIGNED 17 MAY

AU172036 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] At the 12th session of the Bulgarian-SRV Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation which ended in Sofia today, a positive evaluation was expressed regarding the results achieved since the 11th session. Tonight the two chairmen of the commission, Comrade Todor Bozhinov, Bulgarian minister of supplies, and Vu Dinh Lieu, SRV deputy premier, signed a protocol on the work of the 12th session. They pointed out that in implementing the decisions adopted at the session a great, new step forward will be marked in the traditional, fraternal cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam.

A protocol on exchange of goods and payments, envisaging a further increase in the volume of goods exchanged in 1985, as well as a memorandum on the meeting of the deputy chairmen of the central planning organs of the two countries in connection with the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans for the period 1986-1990, were also signed.

KHRISTOV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ECONOMIC SESSION

AU191521 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] On 19 May Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the session of the secretaries responsible for economic issues of the Central Committees of the socialist countries' communist parties. At Sofia airport he was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

MINISTER OF MACHINE-BUILDING DEPARTS FOR PRC

AU181311 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] On 18 May Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, departed for the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese minister of electronics and in connection with the Bulgarian machine-building exhibition. At Sofia airport he was seen off by responsible officials of the Ministry of Machine Building and by other officials.

REACTION TO RADIO MARTI TRANSMISSION BEGINNING

LD200921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0000 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] The subversive broadcasting station Radio Marti will officially begin its transmission in Florida today. Its activity will form part of an extensive ideological diversion carried out by the United States against Cuba. The Radio Marti broadcasting station has been built with the active assistance of the CIA espionage service on the lines of similar transmitter of 50,000 watts output as well as the sum of $11 million for this fiscal year alone.

Member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, Democrat Henry Gonzalez, has described the new inflammatory broadcasting station, which its founders did not shrink for naming after the progressive Cuban revolutionary Jose Marti, as analogous to the U.S. military attack on Cuba in 1961.

VACLAVIK VIEWS COOPERATION ON PACT ANNIVERSARY

AU160841 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 May 85 p 3

[Article by Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense: "Defensive Force of the Socialist Countries; The Warsaw Pace Is 30 Years Old" passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] EXACTLY 40 YEARS AGO, ON 14 MAY 1955 IN WARSAW, 8 EUROPEAN SOCIALIST STATES SIGNED THE TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION, AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE, THUS ESTABLISHING THE FIRST DEFENSE ORGANIZATION IN THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THROUGHOUT THE 30 YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE, IT HAS BEEN WAGING A SYSTEMATIC AND PURPOSEFUL STRUGGLE TO AVERT WAR, HALT THE ARMS RACE, MAINTAIN PEACE, AND PROMOTE SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE AND IN THE WORLD.

As is known, in setting up the Warsaw Pact, the socialist countries did not seek the division of the world into military blocs. As early as after the end of World War II, they exerted considerable efforts to establish in Europe a system of collective security in which all European states, regardless of their social and state system, would take part, with the aim of safeguarding peace and developing friendly relations among peoples.

Intensification of Political and Military Cooperation

The Warsaw Pact was formed 6 years after the founding of NATO. Its founding was a response to the pronounced deterioration of the international situation -- to which a contribution was made, in particular, by the integration of the FRG in NATO -- as a result of the expansionist policy of imperialism against the countries of the socialist community. The founding of the Warsaw Pact was an immediate response to the dangerous plans of world imperialism, headed by the United States, to forcibly revise conditions in Europe. It proceeded from realization that the previously concluded bilateral treaties among socialist states aimed at ensuring their security were no longer sufficient. It became apparent that their combined international military-political force would have to be pitted against the forces associated in NATO and other blocs.

The formation of the Warsaw Pact signified the establishment of an international military-political defense organization of equal, soverign, and independent socialist states.

It is an organization that -- owing to its clearly defined defensive aims and principles of mutual cooperation based on the consistent implementation of socialist internationalism -- differs in principle from all existing imperialist military-political blocs. An inseparable integral part of their mutual relations is fraternal comradely assistance, which makes it possible to ensure in an optimal way the defense needs of the entire organization and thus also of every member-state. The activity of the military-political bodies of the Warsaw Pact, which is also aimed at ensuring the collective defense of socialist gains against imperialist aggression, corresponds to the pact's peaceful mission and defensive nature.

The founding of this defensive organization represented a qualitatively higher form of the intensification of political and military cooperation among socialist countries and of their joint responsibility for the defense of peace and socialism. At a distance of 3 decades we can rightly state that its founding was a prudent step taken at the right time because it meant the formation of a solid international alliance, a reliable shield of socialism, and an insurmountable obstacle to the aggressive designs of imperialism.

FOR THE CSSR, THE CONCLUSION OF THE WARSAW PACT WAS OF IMMENSE MILITARY-POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. BY BECOMING PARTY TO THE TREATY, THE CSSR FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ITS HISTORY ACQUIRED GENUINE GUARANTEES SAFEGUARDING NOT ONLY ITS SOVEREIGNTY AND THE INVIOLABILITY OF ITS STATE BORDERS, BUT ALSO THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM AND THE LIFE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN PEACE. AT THE SAME TIME, IT ALSO STRENGTHENED THE COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL POSITION IN EUROPE AND IN THE WORLD.

More than once in the course of our society's construction, in moments when external and internal enemies were threatening the very essence of our socialist system, we were able to convince ourselves that this mission of the Warsaw Pact cannot be replaced by anyone. That is why since its founding we have been actively and with initiative taking part in the activity of all its supreme bodies, committees, and commissions and why we have been consistently implementing measures adopted by the member-states throughout the entire period of its existence.

Tasks stemming from the CSSR's membership in the Warsaw Pact are among the fundamental points of departure for the CPCZ's and our socialist state's foreign, military, defense, and security policy. Ties of friendship, alliance, and cooperation with Warsaw Pact member-states and with the USSR in particular are firmly established in the CSSR Constitution and in our entire legal system, and specified in party and state documents. Our society thus exerts considerable efforts to enhance and deepen the unity of the Warsaw Pact member-states; their economic, political, and military strength; and their positive influence on the development of international relations.

A large number of constructive proposals for strengthening peace and for detente in relations among states with different social systems are associated with the Warsaw Pact. This is borne out by the repeatedly advanced proposal for disbanding the Warsaw Pact if the NATO bloc acts likewise. Our country and the other member-states support the important initiatives of the USSR aimed at halting the arms race; freezing, subsequently reducing, and finally completely liquidating nuclear arms; as well as other important proposals, including the proposed ban on space weapons. We fully support the course of action of the USSR at the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

These facts assume particular urgency at present when mankind is experiencing one of the most complicated periods in modern history.

"IN DEFIANCE OF THE COMPLEX NATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION," said Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, at the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, "WE TRUST THAT A RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION WILL FINALLY GRAIN GROUND. HOWEVER, IN VIEW OF THE RISK INHERENT IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS, WE WILL CONTINUE TO DEVOTE APPROPRIATE ATTENTION TO ENHANCING OUR ABILITY TO DEFEND OURSELVES AND TO STRENGTHENING THE TIES OF ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER WARSAW PACT MEMBER-STATES, WHICH WE REGARD AS THE MAIN GUARANTEE OF OUR SECURITY."

Dangerous Attempts of Imperialist Forces

This demand stems from the need to defend our revolutionary gains at a time when the most reactionary circles of NATO, headed by the United States, intensify their war preparations against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. In the interest of achieving their hegemonistic aims and in an attempt to upset the military-strategic correlation of forces and to gain supremacy over socialism, they have unleashed a new round of feverish armament. They are kindling new hotbeds of tension, provoking armed conflicts in various parts of the world, and impeding in all possible ways a normalizaiton of international relations. They grossly and unscrupulously interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states, seek to destabilize conditions in the socialist countries, and by all means, including military force, try to suppress the revolutionary and national liberation movement in the world.

THE ACCELERATED MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF NEW STRATEGIC GUIDED MISSILES, NUCLEAR SUBMARINES EQUIPPED WITH NUCLEAR ARMS, AND STRATEGIC BOMBERS IS A CONCRETE EXPRESSION OF THEIR WAR PREPARATIONS. PREPARATIONS FOR TRANSFERRING THE ARMS RACE INTO SPACE ARE IN FULL SWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The most distinct manifestation of these aspirations for world rule can be observed on our continent where the deployment of American Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles continues. These missiles increase in a fundamental manner the possibility of implementing the concept of the so-called first surprise strike against the USSR and other countries of the socialist community and of waging a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe. In keeping with the so-called Rogers doctrine, named after the American commander of NATO troops in Europe, new conventional weapons are being introduced that also serve the purpose of a surprise strike against the socialist countries. They are marked by enhanced destructive force, accuracy, and in-depth penetration.

THE COMPLICATED INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION IS AGGRAVATED EVEN MORE BY THE CYNICAL DECLARATIONS OF SOME WESTERN POLITICIANS CASTING DOUBT ON THE POSTWAR ARRANGEMENT IN EUROPE AS LAID DOWN IN THE AGREEMENTS OF YALTA AND POTSDAM AND REAFFIRMED AT THE CSCE IN HELSINKI IN 1975. We are also greatly alarmed by the stepped-up activity of revanchist circles in the FRG, which once again postulate the openness of the German question and advance territorial claims against socialist states, including the CSSR.

Imperialist forces have also launched hate-filled psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community. A whole army of bourgeois politicians, ideologists, journalists, and misinformation specialists is involved in it and vast material and financial resources are being spent on it. Its aim is to destabilize internal conditions in the socialist countries, weaken their unity, and blunt the political vigilance and undermine the will of their population to defend itself against an imperialist aggression.

ALL THIS REQUIRES THAT WE -- WITH THE USSR AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST STATES ASSOCIATED IN THE WARSAW PACT -- ADOPT COMMENSURATE COMMON DEFENSIVE MEASURES TO ENSURE OUR SECURITY AND STRENGTHEN THE COMBAT PREPAREDNESS OF THE BEFRIENDED ARMIES, THAT WE RESOLUTELY AND UNCOMPROMISINGLY BIND THE STRUGGLE TO MAINTAIN WORLD PEACE WITH OUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN REINFORCING THE DEFENSIVE STRENGTH OF THE ENTIRE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY.

The CSSR takes an active part in deepening the close and coordinated cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. This contributes to the growth of its political authority, the further strengthening of its security, the development of the economy, the flourishing of culture, to raising the standard of living of the Czechoslovak people, and at the same time it helps to systematically increase the overall strength of the entire socialist community that has become a decisive factor in calming international relations in Europe. The fundamental contribution of our country toward increasing the socialist community's economic, scientific-technological, and political potential rests in the realization of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. We also contribute to the common defensive endeavor of the Warsaw Pact member-states by fulfilling the tasks adopted at the economic summit of the CEMA member-states in Moscow in 1984.

In the Spirit of Socialist Patriotism and Internationalism

The founding of the Warsaw Pact constitutes a qualitatively new period in the buildup of the member-states' armed forces. It was of decisive importance for the buildup of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] which, in accordance with the resolutions of the military bodies of the Warsaw Pact, has been constantly increasing its combat strength in order to be prepared -- in cooperation with the fraternal armies, above all with the Soviet Army -- to defend the state border, territory, and airspace of the CSSR, and repulse any aggressor.

Today the CSLA is a modern army, a firm link of the united armed forces. Its armaments and technical equipment are up to the standard of the requirements of contemporary military art [vojenstvi], in keeping with the state's economic potential. Thanks to the care of the highest party and state bodies, the CSLA has all it needs to reliably ensure the defense of the revolutionary achievements of the working people.

The socialist character of our People's Army has deepened, and its combat and mobilization readiness and preparedness are being perfected. Moral-political unity has been reinforced, and the class-political maturity and expert military preparedness of its members has increased. The Army is successfully fulfilling its mission: To be the school of communist education.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CSLA MANIFEST THEIR LOYALTY AND DEVOTION TO THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE AND ALSO TO INTERNATIONAL DUTIES THROUGH THEIR SELFLESS WORK IN IMPLEMENTING THE TASKS ENTRUSTED TO THE ARMY BY THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS. THIS, ABOVE ALL, SHOWS IN THE QUALITY FULFILLMENT OF THE TRAINING YEAR'S TASKS, IN THE GROWTH OF POLITICAL VIGILANCE, IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOOD AND EXCELLENT RESULTS IN COMBAT AND POLITICAL PREPARATION. The combat skill of troops is increasing, their moral-political condition and discipline are strengthening.

Party-political work meaningfully helps to fulfill the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Congress: to build an Army that is infinitely devoted to the party and the people. The leading role of the Communist Party in the Army is systematically strengthening, the action-capability of the CPCZ primary organizations is increasing, the effectiveness of party work in the life of troops is increasing. The personal example of communists and their mobilizing influence on the development of activity and initiative by members of units, formations [utvary], and staffs is growing.

Currently, we are succeeding in fulfilling the ideopolitical objectives determined for the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army, a matter that significantly helps to educate soldiers in creative patriotism, and proletarian and socialist internationalism. This is also expressed by the pledges of members of the Army in honor of that anniversary. The all-army challenge of the Dukla Tank Formation has been joined by an absolute majority of formations, schools, and facilities of the CSLA. Almost three-quarters of the more than 800,000 personal and collective pledges are contributing to the fulfillment of the main tasks of combat and political preparation.

The deepening cooperation of commanders, political bodies, party and youth union organizations, formations and units of the CSLA with plants, schools, agricultural enterprises, and party, state, and social bodies and organizations helps to reinforce the unity between the Army and the people.

All these facts create realistic prerequisites for the CSLA to fulfill with honor the tasks entrusted to it.

The results we are achieving are inseparably tied to international cooperation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, particularly with the Soviet Army. The allied exercises play an important role in this respect. In the course of fulfillment of common operations and tactical tasks, we are verifying in practice the methods of commanding troops, the systems of directing allied formations, training cooperation issues, and perfecting the operational and combat preparation of commanders, staffs, and troops. In the course of this, members of the fraternal armies learn to know one another, get acquainted with each other, establish friendly personal ties, and strengthen international friendship with the population. That also was affirmed by last year's "Shield-84" exercise, held on our Republic's territory. We are convinced that the joint exercise of the CSLA troops and the Central Group of Soviet Forces planned for the end of this month will also fulfill these objectives.

In conditions in which there is a rapid development of the means of armed struggle, the military-technological cooperation among the armies of the Warsaw Pact states is of particular importance. By perfecting the coordination of scientific-research work, of cooperation in the defense industry, by broadening the unification and standardization of weapons and ammunition, the supply of modern weapon complexes and the necessary combat equipment to the fraternal armies is being facilitated, while at the same time money, material resources, and human work are being saved.

The USSR, which has a mighty economic and scientific-technological potential at its disposal, contributes the decisive input to increasing the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Its Armed Forces, equipped with the most modern technology and most experienced cadres, contribute most to the Warsaw Pact's being a firm guarantee of the security of the socialist community, a reliable shield of socialism and social progress.

We Will Not Allow the Military-Strategic Balance To Be Upset

In the past 30 years, the Warsaw Pact has reliably served the development and strengthening of cooperation among the member-states, ensuring their sovereignty, security, and the inviolability of their borders, as well as the elaboration of reliable procedures to implement a foreign political line oriented toward reinforcement of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The weapons in the hands of the troops and armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states are not a threat to mankind, but are a vital obstacle to the realization of the aggressive plans of imperialist circles.

During its entire existence, the Warsaw Pact has not been a threat to anyone. It has never caused increased tension or aggravation of the international political or military situation.

The unanimous decision on extension of the Warsaw Pact's term proceeds from the necessity to ensure the security of the socialist countries and their close cooperation in international affairs and in the defense of peace. The communique on the meeting of the highest party and state officials of the Warsaw Pact held on 28 April 1985 stressed that, as long as the NATO military bloc exists and as long as European and world peace is imperiled, the socialist states will keep on strengthening their defensive union and will undertake necessary measures to maintain their collective defense capability at the necessary level.

They never strove, and also currently do not strive, for military superiority. At the same time, however, they will not permit the existing military-strategic balance to be upset. Whenever necessary, they will take all the necessary steps to ensure their collective defense.

The CSSR and its Armed Forces will continue to remain a firm link in and an inseparable part of the Warsaw Pact. In the interest of the cause of socialism and peace they will constantly increase their contribution to the fulfillment of all defensive tasks and measures. We are obliged to do so by the past decades of common construction and defense of socialism, and by the common plans and prospects for the future.

CHNOUPEK EVALUATES AUSTRIAN VISIT; TALKS HELD

LD181042 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 17 May 85

Interview with CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek by unidentified reporter; date and place not given; recorded in Slovak]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade minister, you have ended your visit of Austria, which was linked with many meetings with official guests at the celebrations of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty as well as with representatives of Austria. How do you evaluate your talks and meetings?

[Chnoupek] First of all, I would like to say that the CSSR was pleased to accept the invitation of the Austrian Government to take part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the State Treaty on Austrial neutrality. I also had the opportunity to emphasize this fact very strongly during my reception by federal President Dr Kirchschlager and federal Chancellor Sinowatz, as well as during my talks with my colleague Minister Gratz. We confirmed that the USSR welcomed the signing of the treaty and that it has always seen it as a stabilization factor in Europe.

The main speeches during the celebrations were in a similar spirit, and the celebrations have become an important event in the life not only of Austria but also of central Europe and Europe as a whole. The significant speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko in this sense confirmed the interest of the USSR and of socialist countries in developing contacts with Austria on the well-known principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. As far as I could see from the reaction it was spontaneously welcomed by the Austrian public and Austrian political figures.

Meetings were held on the fringe of this important anniversary and these celebrations, as has become the custom in modern diplomacy, the most important of which I consider to be the meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz. We were also busy.

On the proposal of the Austrian side, we first of all made use of our participation to discuss questions of a bilateral character to a wide and deep extent, as well as foreign policy questions. Evaluating them in one sentence, I can say that the discussion of these questions, the bilateral ones in particular, means a consolidation of our relations, and in any case a step forward toward their development.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DELEGATE ON COOPERATION

LD172248 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The session of the CEMA Executive Committee is the topic of our interview with Rudolf Rohlicek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation:

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade deputy premier, what are the results of your Moscow deliberations?

[Rohlicek] This session of the CEMA Executive Committee examined above all the final versions of materials that will be submitted to the 40th session of CEMA at the premier level in Warsaw this June.

[Reporter] On which points of cooperation did you focus above all?

[Rohlicek] There was above all the coordination of national economic plans for our next 5-year periods -- summing up the approach on the whole to date, harmonizing our investment programs, harmonizing our programs in the sphere of science and technology development and also in spheres of further cooperation -- in engineering, transportation, and other branches. I should, I think, stress that in engineering this means further development of specialization and cooperation agreements, an increase in their number, and their further implementation in other production branches.

[Reporter] In what area do you think the biggest advance has been made since the last summit that was held a year ago in Moscow?

[Rohlicek] I think this is above all in the increase of the number of multi- and bilateral agreements that were signed in the last year as the result of the conclusions of the summit. They represent a further deepening and broadening of the number of spheres in which we, in individual member-states, in our enterprises, and production economic units, shall cooperate.

BENO, CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

AU192003 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 85 p 1

[Text] Moscow/Prague -- In keeping with the plan of contacts between the CPCZ and CPSU, Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and a group of responsible CPCZ Central Committee staff, were visiting the USSR on 13 and 14 May.

M. Beno was received by Yegor Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. They exchanged opinions on issues of the party's organizational work in the period of preparations for the 17th CPCZ and the 27th CPSU Congresses. The talk, which was held in a working and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Yevgeniy Razumov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and deputy head of the department of party organizational work, and by Miroslav Zavadil, the CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

The Czechoslovak guests conducted talks in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and in the party committee of the Moscow Red Proletarian plant for the production of machine tools.

-- On Tuesday, 14 May, Comrade Mikulas Beno returned from Moscow to Prague. At Ruzyne Airport he was welcomed by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Igor Cherkasov, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, was also present.

CUBA'S ALMEIDA, CP DELEGATION DEPART PRAGUE

LD172135 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who attended the celebrations in the CSSR of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, left Prague today. The delegation was seen off at the Ruzyne Airport by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

COLOTKA URGES GREATER RESPECT FOR LAWS

LD172138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The Slovak nation-wide seminar on education and propagation of law awareness continued in Cadca today with a discussion and work in individual sections. It concerned itself with the present state and roles played in the shaping of law awareness by central bodies of the state administration, coordinating commissions for legal education and propaganda attached to district and regional national committees, social organizations, and mass information and propaganda media.

At the close of the seminar, Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, took the floor. He stressed that respect for the law and the socialist legal system should be inculcated at a very early age in families, at all stages of education, and in all workplaces, above all by the personal example of parents, teachers, leading officials, and functionaries. Comrade Peter Colotka pointed to the complexity of shaping and reinforcing legal awareness in all spheres and in particular in the protection of socialist economy, and also mentioned some negative phenomena against which our society must wage a resolute and uncompromising fight. He paid increased attention to the problem of relations between citizens and state bodies and underlined the need to create conditions for the deepening of socialist legality in their activity, improving the quality of their work by more flexible management, and doing away with bureaucratism.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES ASSESS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD161204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The committees for industry, transportation, and trade of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly, sitting in Prague today, evaluated the results achieved by the federal Ministry of General Engineering. They noted that in 1984 the plan of production and sales, as well as financial tasks, were successfully fulfilled. However, despite measures adopted, it had not been possible to fulfill the indices of the growth of quality. The deputies also dealt with a chapter of the state final account of the federal transport of foreign trade and the federal Ministry of Transportation.

Both chambers' budget and planning committees evaluated the results achieved by the federal Statistical Office. The deputies noted that gradually the system of socio-economic information was being improved and its utilization was also better, but the process of evaluating the effectiveness of the economic mechanism and comparing it with selected socialist states had not been mastered so far.

KEMPNY ADDRESSES TEREZIN PEACE DEMONSTRATION

LD192029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 May 85

[Excerpts] Terezin memorial was the site of a mass peace demonstration today. Antonin Dohnal will acquaint you with the progress of the demonstration.

The head of the party and state delegation, which honored the memory of Terezin martyrs by laying wreaths, was Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Czech National Council, and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic. In his festive address to the participants in the manifestation he said, among other things:

[Begin Kempny recording] Comrades, esteemed friends: The course of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation movement of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army was convincing evidence of the love and respect of our people for the USSR, evidence of the unity of our people and its support to the policy of the CPCZ. During the May Day celebrations in Prague, Bratislava and hundreds of other places of our homeland, the people manifested their determination to defend peace and contribute towards safeguarding peace by their good fulfillment of the 16th CPCZ Congress. They clearly demonstrated their awareness of close connection between the successes of realistic socialism, the results of the work and political acitivity of our people and the growth of the living standard, the struggle for peace, for a happy future of our homeland. Each occasion of our entire present-day history confirms the correctness and lasting validity of Gottwald's slogan: By building your homeland you strengthen peace. That is why it is in this spirit that we are striving to fulfill as well as we can the tasks of the current year and the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, in transforming the national economy and the other spheres of the society on the path of intensive development, in using the vast possibilities of socialist cooperation, development of science, technology and initiative of the working people.

For it is only a human being and the growth of his awareness and discipline, the development of his creative capacities and their full utilization that gives the great strength and power to socialism. That is why our society devotes such great attention to the all-round care of man. That is why we have been improving and activating our political system, developing the forms of socialist democracy, so that it might contribute as well as it can towards maturity and blossoming of our people, our entire socialist homeland. This is our contribution towards the fulfillment of the antiwar heritage of the Terezin martyrs and all antifascist fighters. [applause] [end recording]

DESIRE TO DEEPEN RELATIONS WITH PRC CONFIRMED

LD171614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, confirmed the readiness of the GDR to continuously deepen relations with the PRC in line with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

In a talk with Li Peng, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, he said that this was in the interests of both states and was good for the cause of socialism and of peace in the world. Mittag stressed that the visit by the government delegation led by Comrade Li Peng was an expression of the progress achieved in recent years in the development of bilateral relations.

The GDR politician spoke in detail about the efforts of the working people of the GDR to realize the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, particularly the new stage of the economic strategy and the measures to train the managers, planners, and accountants.

The Chinese guest outlined the main tasks in the development of the PRC economy. On the basis of the main points of focus of the Seventh 5-Year Plan beginning in 1986, he explained the aims particularly for the development of the energy and transport sectors and the opportunities for cooperation with the GDR resulting from this. Li Peng spoke about the measures towards economic reform and the results achieved so far.

The partners in the talks were in agreement in stressing that the discussions between the government delegations of the GDR and China create good opportunities for arranging stable economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. On the basis of the socialist plan economy existing in both countries, it is necessary to tap further reserves that the economies of the GDR and China offer, to find new forms of cooperation, and in this way to significantly increase trade from 1986 to 1990.

Guenter Mittag and Li Peng paid tribute to the results of the first meeting of the GDR-PRC economic commission as a good basis for further shaping economic relations in the coming 5-year plan period and called the first conclusion of a long-term trade and payments agreement an important step in increasing trade stability between the two countries.

Li Peng Visits Power Station

LD181502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpts] Cottbus, 18 May (ADN) -- PRC Deputy Premier Li Peng on Saturday visited the Wilhelm Pieck youth project power station in Jaenschwalde (Cottbus Bezirk) and the lignite open-cast mine, also in Jaenschwalde. In the power station's exhibition room Dr Harry Bernstein, deputy minister of coal and energy, explained the GDR energy policy which is guided by the exploitation of domestic resources. Thus 83 percent of the generation of electricity is based on the use of indigenous raw lignite. During talks in the power station it was said that comprehensive cooperation in the area of coal and energy is developing between the two countries.

The Jaenschwalde lignite open-cast mine, with an annual output of 20 million (?tons) of raw lignite, is among the biggest and most modern of the GDR's open-cast mines.

HAGER SPEAKS AT OPENING OF 'SOVIET CULTURE DAYS'

AU161735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 May 85 p 3

[Speech given by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on 13 May in Berlin at the opening of the "Days of Soviet Culture in the GDR": "Cultural Common Interests Strengthen the Fraternal Bond"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Petr Nilovich Demichev, dear Soviet guests, esteemed audience, dear comrades: In a few minutes the concert given by Soviet soloists and ensembles on the opening of the "Days of Soviet Culture in the GDR" will begin.

With great pleasures we want to welcome our friend and comrade, Petr Nilovich Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, who only a few days ago participated, as leader of a party and government delegation, in our ceremonies on 8 May.

We also welcome the delegation of prominent Soviet men of culture and art that he is leading; we warmly welcome all men of art from the country of Lenin who will participate in the "Days of Soviet Culture" in our republic.

We greet the member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Comrade Willi Stoph, the other members of the party and state leadership, as well as the representatives of social organizations and all participants in this festive event.

A few days ago we marked the 40th anniversary of the victory of the USSR and its allies over Hitler's fascism and the liberation of the German people from the cruel Nazi dictatorship. The "Days of Soviet Culture in the GDR" are taking place under the sign of this important event.

A Great Victory of the Superior Ideas of Socialism

Hitler fascism did not set out to battle solely to enslave other peoples and rob them of their riches. Hitler fascism also waged war against culture and against any progressive ideology. The books put on fire in Berlin's Opera Square and the destruction of Peterhof near Leningrad are symbolic of the blind, furious destruction of cultural values by fascism, and of its criminal disregard of all cultural traditions and of ideas of humanism and understanding among peoples.

The Soviet people who bore the brunt in the struggle waged by the anti-Hitlerite coalition and who mourn 20 million dead, performed a deed of world historic importance; they rescued civilization and culture and spared mankind a regression to barbarism. Their victory was the victory of Marxism-Leninism, of the superior ideas of socialism, and the victory of humanism over racial hatred and chauvinism.

The hour of the German people's liberation came 40 years ago when the communists and the antifascists faced the task of surmounting the material and intellectual ruin left behind by Hitler's fascisms and began to build a new and better Germany.

We have fulfilled this historic task. "In a historically short time," as Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, stressed in his PRAVDA article of 8 May 1985, "the social situation underwent a greater change than in centuries heretofore.

Gratitude for a Deep-Going Intellectual Impetus

A decisive impetus was given by the USSR and its representatives to the deep-going intellectual and cultural transformations in those first difficult years of our new beginning. We will never forget the Soviet cultural officers who carried out an outstanding cultural and educational activity, thus making an important contribution to the democratic renewal of our intellectual and cultural life.

I would also like to recall the memorable orders by the Soviet military administration that were permeated by the spirit of real humanism. Especially two such orders were decisive for the development of our literature and art. One was headlined "Elimination of Nazi Military Literature" and the other "About the Reestablishment and Activity of Cultural Institutes."

It is with deep gratitude that we recall these days the rescue of 1 and 1/2 million unique and irreplacable art objects -- doomed to destruction by the fascists -- by soldiers and officers of the Red Army. Almost 500 of these masterpieces saved for mankind are currently displayed in the old museum in Berlin in an extraordinary exhibition that has already been visited by more than 160,000 people.

An Unshakable Friendship -- a Sacred Asset

We will also never forget the first, symbolic performance of the famous Aleksandrov Ensemble on 18 August 1948 in front of the ruin of the destroyed theater. In a few days the Aleksandrov Ensemble will perform in the same place as 36 years ago, but this time in front of a theater that has been rebuilt in all its beauty and that is developing as a musical center in our country.

The liberation from fascism and the foundation of the GDR laid the cornerstone for the close and unshakable friendship between our parties, peoples, and countries which, true to the legacy of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, we guard as a sacred asset. This fraternal bond is growing and strengthening with every passing year and is given concrete shape in our fruitful cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural-intellectual areas.

Our cultural cooperation with the country of Lenin has reached a high level today and encompasses all areas of culture and art. Of fundamental importance is the cooperation between artists' associations, twin bezirke and cities, and between cultural and artistic establishments.

These close, reliable, and productive relations are an important element in building the developed socialist society and make an essential contribution to the closeness of our socialist culture and to the constant deepening of friendship between our countries and peoples.

The "Days of GDR Culture in the USSR" took place in October 1984. For all GDR participants they were an unforgetable experience of friendship, mutuality, and pleasure with works of literature and art.

The "Days of Soviet culture in the GDR" will be -- we are sure -- an impressive illustration of the unshakable fraternal bond between the GDR and the USSR.

We are looking forward with great joy and expectations to the performances of the numerous world-renowned Soviet ensembles and soloists. Already we can say, our capital Berlin and all bezirke will experience in the coming days an unheard of variety of performances by outstanding Soviet ensembles and soloists, exhibitions, and joint scientific conferences and friendly get-togethers.

Dear friends and comrades, the days of culture will also be an illustration of socialism's desire for peace.

In the service of peace and security, the socialist fraternal countries recently prolonged their proven alliances, the Warsaw Pact, for some further decades. The GDR will realiable fulfill all duties devolving upon it under this alliance.

With all our might we support the numerous constructive proposals made by the USSR to halt the nuclear arms race and proceed to disarmament. Especially the most recent initiative of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, aimed at halting any activity of militarizing outer space, at freezing strategic nuclear armaments, and at carrying out further measures illustrates the USSR's responsible action to prevent a nuclear war and ensure peace. It is our duty to do all we can, so that no war will ever emanate from German soil, but only peace.

To Serve Peace -- the Most Important Task of Art

All peace-loving people must jointly prevent the "star wars" plans of the U.S. Administration from becoming reality. Now more than ever, the masters of cultrue are called upon to raise their influential voice for peace. To promote peace is more than ever a priority and important task of culture and art.

We wish great success to the "Days of USSR Culture in the GDR." We wish the official delegation and the almost 3,000 Soviet artists, men of culture, and scientists a pleasant stay and eventful days in the GDR.

Long live the 40th anniversary of the victory and liberation!

Long live the unshakable friendship between the GDR and the USSR!

Long live peace and socialism!

Druzhba! [published in Russian] Friendship!

HOFFMANN SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR PACT ATTACHES

AU171432 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 May 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin, (ADN) -- On 14 May Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member and minister of national defense, received the military, air, and naval attaches from the states of the socialist defense coalition accredited in the GDR, on the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. Participating in the meeting at the Defense Ministry were the minister's deputies, Colonel Generals Fritz Streletz, Horst Stechbart, and Werner Fleissner; and Admiral Wilhelm Ehm. Also present was Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

In his toast, Army Gen Hoffmann expressed appreciation of the Warsaw Pact that has now existed for 3 decades. It is eloquent evidence of how truthful Lenin's word is that human happiness and socialism belong to one another. Socialism needs peace as much as it is true in our time that peace cannot be reliably protected without socialism. Our allied peoples and united armies will also in the future see to it that in none of our countries do the wishful thoughts of those who cannot abstain from undermining the post-war system and from shouting for revenge ever come true. "Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties we shall more than ever care for the rapid growth of our countries' economic capability and of the entire community under the conditions of an increased danger of war just as we will care for the strengthening of our collective defense power," the minister stated. The joint efforts of the working people and soldiers of the allied states will enable the defense coaltion to act as a reliable shield of socialism and peace in the coming years as well, he said.

In recognition of and appreciation for their merits on behalf of strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the fraternal peoples and their armed forces, the defense minister decorated the military attaches of the allied states with the "Medal of Comradeship in Arms" in Gold.

Rear Admiral Kir Lemsenko, military, air, and naval attache at the USSR embassy in the GDR, expressed thanks for the award on behalf of the awarded officers. He gave the assurance that they will also in the future employ all their strength for deepening the brotherhood of class and arms between the friendly peoples and armies.

COOPERATION TREATY EXTENSION SIGNED WITH PPR

LD161941 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The GDR Council of State, in a decision dated 16 May 1985, has ratified the protocol on extending the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. The protocol had been signed by the leading representatives of the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact in Warsaw on 26 April 1985.

The ratification document was signed today by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. In accordance with Article 2 of the protocol it will be deposited with the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

TISCH MEETS POLISH LABOR UNION OFFICIAL

DW171030 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] Harry Tisch, chairman of the Central Executive Board of the Free German Trade Union Federation, today held talks in Berlin with Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Accord. During the meeting, Harry Tisch reaffirmed the fraternal solidarity of the GDR labor unions with the Polish labor unions and assured them of the full support of the Free German Trade Union Federation. The interlocutors emphasized that cooperation was developing successfully on the basis of the agreement of January of this year on the further development of relations. Harry Tisch and Alfred Miodowicz pointed out that in 1985 more than 55,000 workers would be spending their vacations in the other country. Labor union facilities in the GDR and the PPR respectively will be providing accomodations for about 15,000 children on vacation this summer.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO

LD171844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 May (ADN) -- "The visit by the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo was a demonstration of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo." This is stated in a joint communique on the official friendship visit to the GDR of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the Republic, and head of Government of the People's Republic of the Congo. The Congolese guest had accepted an invitation from Erich Honecker.

The politicians, it says in the document, held a comprehensive exchange of views on the development of the international situation. "They expressed their deep concern about the tense and complicated situation in the world as a result of the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which is directed toward attainment of military superiority over the socialist states and toward world supremacy." Dangers for the existence of humanity emanate in particular from the imperialist course of confrontation and arms buildup. The politicians decisively condemned all plans to extend the arms race to space.

Erich Honecker and Denis Sassou-Nguesso represented the view "that a stop can be put to the arms race and the militarization of international relations through joint, purposeful action by all forces that are against war, in a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, and that a change for the better in international relations can be achieved," it says in the communique. There is a close connection between effective measures to limit armaments and disarmament and the solution of the most urgent problems of the peoples of the whole world.

Both partners in the talks stressed, according to the communique, "the great significance of the Soviet-American negotiations on the whole complex of nuclear and space weapons that are taking place in Geneva, for the prevention of the militarization of space and the cessation of the arms race on earth."

The attainment of mutually acceptable agreements depends on the sincere political will of both sides. In this connection, the politicians welcomed the most recent USSR proposals to ensure effective negotiations that at the same time open up possibilities for a breakthrough in all international disarmament negotiations. Erich Honecker and Denis Sassou-Nguesso mentioned the responsibility of all states, without exception, to contribute to the success of the Geneva negotiatons. In this connection, they praised the New Delhi Declaration by the heads of state and government of six states from four continents as a timely, important initiative that had their full support.

During the exchange of views, Erich Honecker explained the GDR policy of detente and of active dialogue to reestablish stability and security in Europe and in the world and for the development of a constructive and mutually beneficial cooperation among states. He pointed out, the communique goes on, "that the inviolability of the borders and the respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their current borders represent a fundamental condition for peace and for the continuation of the whole European process aimed at the peaceful cooperation among the states and peoples." Erich Honecker and Denis Sassou-Nguesso affirmed the desire of their parties, states, and peoples also to make an active contribution in the future to strengthening peace and security in Europe and Africa as well as in other regions of the world. There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful existence among states of different social systems.

The partners in the talks mentioned the increased significance of the Nonaligned Movement as a mighty factor of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism, against the forces of war and aggression.

Erich Honecker stressed the support of the GDR for the resolutions of the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi, which, according to the document, "Are aimed at the resolution of the central problems of our age: the struggle for strengthening peace throughout the world, for peaceful existence and disarmament, for national independence, as well as for strengthening economic and social development in each and every country."

In this connection the two politicians affirmed their conviction that the efforts at reshaping international economic relations on a just and democratic basis must be urgently activated. The two sides resolutely rejected the policy of threat and blackmail as practiced by the most aggressive imperialist forces in world economic relations. They called emphatically for the development of mutually beneficial international economic cooperation, and underlined in this connection the importance of the proposals tabled by the leading representatives of the CEMA member-states in Moscow in June 1984.

According to the communique, Denis Sassou-Nguesso welcomed the GDR's support for the proposals of the Group of 77 for the early start of global negotations by the United Nations on worldwide economic problems, as well as the convening of an international monetary and finance conference within the UN framework.

The two representatives called for an unconditional end to South Africa's policy of destabilization pursued against her neighboring states and the unconditional granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the relevant U.N. resolutions, especially Resolution 435 of the Security Council. "South Africa's recent plans to achieve a settlement of the Namibia question commensurate with imperialism's neocolonialist interests were resolutely rejected, as were the attempts to make Namibian independence contingent upon the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola," the communique states. The two sides affirmed the unified support of their parties, states, and peoples for the just fight of the Namibian people led by the South-West African People's Organization and welcomed the constructive resolutions of the foreign ministers meeting of nonaligned states in New Delhi for solving the Namibia problem. The two politicians condemned most strongly the escalation of the Botha regime's terrorism against all apartheid opponents and underlined again their solidarity with the fight of the African National Congress and all other democratic forces for setting up a society in South Africa free of all forms of racial oppression.

The politicians expressed their concern about the continuing dangerous situation in the Middle East, which is caused by Israel's aggressive policy, supported by her strategic allies. The two sides emphatically condemned the illegal policy of interference by the United States in the Central American and Caribbean region, especially vis-a-vis Nicaragua and Cuba, and demanded its immediate and total end. The GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo support all international efforts, including the initiatives of the Contadora Group, to bring about a just political settlement of the problems in Central America, and praised Nicaragua's constructive proposals.

During the visit of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, five documents on the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries in various areas, among others the scientific-technological and cultural areas, were signed.

In conclusion the highest representatives of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo, Erich Honecker and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, in the joint communique express deep satisfaction about their talks and the important results achieved. "They consider the visit a highlight in the relations between their parties, states and peoples."

KADAR TALKS WITH IMF MANAGING DIRECTOR

LD172014 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, HSWP general secretary, has met in Budapest Jacques de Lorosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), who is sending some days in Hungary on the invitation of the government. The meeting was attended by Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank of Hungary (MNB).

Jacques de Larosiere also met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The MNB leaders and the IMF managing director surveyed bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical international economic and financial issues.

PLANS FOR 1986-1990 COORDINATED WITH GDR

LD171418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Budapest, 17 May (ADN) -- The joint efforts by Hungary and the GDR for the comprehensive intensification of production must be increased. This was stressed by the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, and the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gerhard Schuerer, in Budapest on Friday. Gerhard Schuerer is in the Hungarian capital for discussions on the coordination of the two countries' economic plans for the 1986-1990 period.

Gyorgy Lazar gave a good assessment of the level of coordination of the economic plans for 1986-1990. The continuity of economic relations between the two countries is being maintained through coordination and a high level of cooperation guaranteed. Good scientific and technological performances and the economic utilization of their results are most important. In this way, further preconditions for improving the working and living conditions of the working people will be created.

The previous day, Gerhard Schuerer and Dr Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Office, began their discussion on the coordination of the two countries' economic plans for 1986-1990.

The GDR and Hungary are administering measures towards deepening cooperation in the coming 5-year-plan period and beyond, particularly at the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. Greater efficiency and a faster increase in labor productivity are not the only things to be achieved through modern technology. It is necessary above all to use available resources economically and more effectively and to the achieve greater output with lower input.

It is also planned to rationalize production, particularly through the use of microelectronics, robot technology and modern chemical processes. The proven specialization and cooperation relations in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering and in the chemical industry are to be continued, shaped more effectively; this will decisively influence the extent and structure of trade. Deliveries by both sides of raw materials, machinery, equipment and consumer goods, which are in the interest of both countries, will be continued until 1990.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1200 GMT an 19 May adds that: "It was stated that the preparatory agreement reached for the next plan period will create a good foundation for the expansion of Hungarian-GDR economic relations and for the development of trade."]

In the coming years, 70 percent of Hungarian exports will be engineering goods and more than 10 percent agricultural and food industry products. Of the goods imported from the GDR, 70 percent will also be machinery and the rest will be mostly consumer goods.

SOVIET SECURITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD182016 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Soviet National Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe (SCE) visited Hungary May 13-17. Led by Professor Aleksey Dmitriyevich Nikonov, the delegation met Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Hungarian National Committee for SCE (HNCSCE).

Members attended a round table organized by the Disarmament Committee of the Hungarian Peace Council and HNCSCE to discuss theories on security in Europe.

HAVASI LEAVES FOR MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD191430 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, has left for Moscow to take part in the conference at which the Central Committee secretaries dealing with economic policy issues of the CEMA countries' communist and workers' parties, will consult. Members of the Hungarian delegation are Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, who will joint the delegation in Moscow, and Laszlo Ballai, head of a Central Committee department.

MSZMP'S SARLOS ADDRESSES ELECTION MEETING

LD180001 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Sandor Forgacs reports from Szombathely, Vas Megye County seat:

More than 1,000 people came from the factories, towns and villages of Vas Megye County to Szombathely Culture and Sports House. The series of election meetings in this region commenced with the afternoon rally. Seated in the presidium were the leaders of the party and state bodies of Vas Megye County and Szombathely, and of the mass organizations. Representatives of the churches were also here. Imre Meszaros, secretary of the county's PPF Committee, greeted the speakers of the rally, the candidates for deputy, running on the national list: Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the National Assembly, and Imre Biro, Roman Catholic canon. Istvan Sarlos was the first to step onto the speaker's platform. He said the following:

[Begin Sarlos recording] Much will be discussed at our meetings and get-togethers, but my conviction is that we will talk a very great deal about the democracy determining the form of coexistence. Democracy is truly realized if the will of the citizens, the opinion of the decisive majority of the citizens, is realized in small and large issues alike, and if the life of the country, of the smaller units, villages and towns, is formed in accordance with their wishes.

It is necessary to decide, and it is possible to make good decisions if we are not only familiar with the endeavors of the citizens, but if we give them a chance to participate in decisionmaking.

However, if a citzen wants to meet this challenge, he needs to be adequately informed about central and local endeavors, and this information should be information that prompts thought and action. In the experience of public life, everyone has already encountered the fact that we express information in such a way that we often do not require comments or contrary opinions, but only acknowledgement.

Our experience shows that people, regardless of their qualifications, are interested in everything that surrounds them. They have opinions on everything; only an opportunity is needed so that they may state this opinion in a suitable form. We do not always expect them to agree blindly with everything we say, but we endeavor to have people agree with us as the result of a thought sequence. He who would like to achieve this should note that sometimes he will encounter statements that are not in agreement and that are not of a spirit identical with us, our thoughts or goals, but he must listen to these, too; he must react to this with adequate preparation and understanding so that a healthy and normal dialogue is formed between the people practicing politics and the people affected by politics. Dialogue, in this case, is formed between the citizens and the leaders they raised to office.

I also believe that if such a dialogue is formed, then both sides should have a sense of security so that no kind of unpleasantness befalls them for stating their opinions, or for defending their opinions. Because if we give this guarantee -- and we shall give it -- then the citizens will state their opinions on many things, and they will make many kinds of proposals and remarks.

The issue at hand is debate. Debate, too, is a perverse thing because debate consists not only of manifestations, but of a series of arguments, and of the readiness with which he who has an opinion is able to defend it in an adequate manner. The issue at hand is an exchange of views of the citizen and the people representing the state. The citizen has the right to state his opinion, to defend what he says. The people who represent the state, the party, the social organizations, first of all have the duty to state their own official standpoint; they should identify with it and defend it in a satisfactory manner, if necessary, but they must also have two characteristics: a willingness to understand and tolerance.

Politicans cannot be accomplished without tolerance. If someone wants to represent a policy that is very righteous and of a high moral level, it is not enough for him to proclaim the ideal, but it is also necessary for him to proclaim it, several times daily, if necessary, until his words meet with understanding, until his thoughts and goals are accepted. We want to use the series of election meetings so that there is such an understanding and appreciation of words. [end recording]

In his speech, Imre Biro, Roman Catholic canon, spoke primarily about human relations, about the social alliance that holds the Hungarians together. In our country, believers and non-believers coexist peacefully. The fundamental principle of our social life is that we respect one another's opinion. An attitude that accepts responsibility for others, and that enriches others through its own works, has honor now, said the canon, who is a candidate for deputy:

[Begin Biro recording] A marvellous achievement of the most recent history of our people is the social alliance that has united the Hungarians for a generation. For those who have the same language, whose hearts beat in the same rhythm, whose living conditions are similar, to see the humanity in one another, and to value what is common in one another -- because this is what unites us -- all these are factors that increase unity and society-creating forces. Ultimately, let us not get caught up in the differences. Let us not search for them in one another.

Let it not mean self-awareness for us that we are different from the others; but a finer and truer principle is that we should find the basis of belonging to one another in the other person, too. [end recording]

Also asking to speak at the Szombathely election meeting were Mrs Laszlo Rujsz, candidate for deputy and department head in the Savaria shoe factory; Dr Ferend Marosfai, chairman of the Celldoemoelk People's Front Committee; Mrs Gyula Nemeth, candidate for the Szombathely Council; and Attila Rega, engineer and candidate for Koeszeg deputy.

INCREASING PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM EXAMINED

AU151435 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 May 85 p 4

[Rudolf Andorka article: "Alcoholism and Society"]

[Excerpts] The struggle against alcoholism has increased in recent years, both in public opinion and in scientific research and on a government level. The state Committee Against Alcoholism was established in 1983, and the first comprehensive report on the analysis of disturbances in social adjustment as outstanding subjects of research since 1980 has been concluded and will be available in the bookstores in the near future.

The main reason for the increased interest is that alcoholism has been spreading in the last 3 decades and there has been an increase in accidents, crimes, and illnesses connected with alcohol consumption, and an increasing number of working hours have been lost as a result. We can be sure that the increased consumption of alcohol plays a considerable role in the mortality caused by cardiac diseases and strokes. We can draw conclusions on the development of alcoholism from two statistics -- the number of deaths caused by cirrhosis of the liver and average alcohol consumption per capita. The number of people who died as a result of cirrhosis of the liver in 1983 was 4,193 (only 471 in 1950), and in 1983 consumption of alcoholic beverages per capita of Hungarian citizens (including babies, too) was an annual 30 liters of wine, 89 liters of beer, and 4.8 liters of 100 proof hard alcoholic beverages. Nowadays we can count on at least 300,000 severe alcoholics, and approximately the same number of dangerously hard drinkers. According to the statistics, we rank between 5th and 10th place in the "world rank" of alcohol consumption.

The attention of sociological research on alcoholism switched in the middle of the century from the "bottle" to the "man." The research started to look for particular factors in the development of the personality, social conditions that made him susceptible to alcoholism and it saw the main way to counteract alcoholism in the medical treatment of such people and in solving their personal problems. But in spite of the considerable increase in the medical treatment of the alcoholics, their number has not decreased.

The increase in the availability of alcoholic beverages most probably contributed to the spread of alcoholism in Hungarian society too, as with more income more can be spent on alcohol.

According to one sociological theory, the weakening of the power and acceptance of the social norms that regulate individual behavior can play a role in alcoholism. The reason for this weakening could be the rapid social and economic changes that cause much difficulty and tension in the lives of certain people and families. According to another theory, alcoholism, as one phenomenon of the violation of the norms of society, is the result of the contradiction between the goals and means accepted by the society.

Of course, not everyone becomes an alcoholic even in various situations of tension, not everyone suffers from some sort of "adjustment disturbance." According to sociological theories, an adult or young man whose childhood and personality development, acquisition of social behavior patterns, and social adjustment were disturbed by various circumstances is particularly prone to alcoholism. Such circumstances causing social disturbances have probably become more frequent in Hungarian society in recent decades (parent-child conflicts, lack of care for children due to insufficient time on the part of the parents; divorce, school conflicts, etc.)

LAZAR RECEIVES GDR'S SCHUERER, THAI MINISTER

LD171053 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar received two foreign politicians this morning. He held talks with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; and he then met with the foreign minister of Thailand. Sitthi Sawetsila is currently on an official visit to Hungary as a guest of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

Meets Varkonyi on Trade

BK171118 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and his delegation arrived in Budapest this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Hungary, his first visit to the Eastern European country. Besides his meeting with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will also pay a courtesy call on the president and the prime minister of Hungary. Topics to be discussed during the meeting of the Thai and Hungarian leaders will be bilateral trade cooperation. The Thai delegation will urge their Hungarian counterparts for more direct trade between the two parties. There will also be an exchange of documents on the agreement of science and technical cooperation between Thailand and Romania [as heard] during the Thai foreign minister's visit.

Meets Losonczi

LD171240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Pal Losonczi has received the foreign minister of Thailand. The president of the Presidential Council and Sitthi Sawetsila reviewed interstate relations and dealing with international issues they paid special attention to the situation in Southeast Asia. Prior to this meeting, the guest from Thailand was received by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar. The two sides exchanged opinions on the economic, trade and scientific-technological ties between the two countries and about the possibilities for their further development.

Ends Visit

LD191239 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] The Thai foreign minister has left our country. Sitthi Sawetsila arrived in Hungary on Thursday at the invitation of Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs. The Thai politician was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and Premier Gyorgy Lazar, and also met Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

MAGISTRATES TAKING WALESA MURDER PLOT SERIOUSLY

AU181331 Paris AFP in English 2335 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 18 (AFP) -- Nobel Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa was questioned by magistrates in Gdansk for one and a half hours yesterday in connection with what he claims is a plot by a "clandestine organization" to kill him, he told AFP by telephone. Mr. Walesa indicated that magistrates were taking his complaint seriously and that they were "continuing their investigations scrupulously and leaving no stone unturned."

The former leader of the banned trade union Solidarity said he has handed over copies of documents which included a written and tape-recorded confession by the man allegedly hired to carry out his murder. He said he could supply the originals if asked.

According to Mr. Walesa, Jozef Hieronim Szczepanski, 34, came to see him on Tuesday and told him he had been "assigned by a clandestine organization" to assassinate him. Mr. Szczepanski, who already has a police record, is in custody.

Mr. Walesa said Mr. Szczepanski had repeated his story to magistrates.

MINISTER REJECTS OPZZ APPEAL ON PRICE HIKES

LD171812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] We have informed you that on 13 May a letter was sent to the Council of Ministers by the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ) on the planned price rises for fats, meat, and meat products. In his reply to Alfred Miodowicz, OPZZ chairman, Minister Stanislaw Ciosek recalls that in February the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with the results of public consultation, as well as with the OPZZ position. At that time the government made it incumbent on the relevant ministers to spread the price increases over a period of time and to limit rationing, as well as to lessen the effects of the price movements on certain groups of the population, such as pensioners. Bearing in mind the OPZZ position, the scale of the planned price increases was reduced and the scope of compensation for their effects expanded.

At present, Minister Ciosek states, the possibility of lifting rationing of fats and of applying seasonal prices to butter is being considered. The government will take the appropriate decisions on this issue. The stance of the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium is being analyzed in detail; nevertheless, it is essential that the prices of these goods be increased. The whole argument for the economic necessity of this decision has been presented on many occasions in public (debate?).

PROGRESS ON PARIS CLUB DEBT RESCHEDULING SEEN

LD181856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] A meeting of the Paris Club, in which a Polish delegation took part, has been held in the capital of France. Concerning agreement on rescheduling the payments due this year on the guaranteed loans, further progress has been made. The Paris Club was chaired by (Jean-Claude Quichle), director of a department in the French Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Budget. The Polish delegation was led by Zbigniew Karcz, director of the Foreign Affairs Department in the Ministry of Finance.

U.S. RADIO MARTI 'PROPAGANDA WAR' BEGINNING

LD192246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] The United States is stepping up its propaganda war on the air against Cuba. The anti-Cuban broadcasting station Radio Marti, built in the state of Florida and equipped with a transmitter of 50,000 watts power, is commencing its activity.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL CONCLUDES VISIT, MEETINGS

Meets With Jablonski, Olszowski

LD172118 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The visit to Poland by the party and state delegation of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, continued today.

At the Belweder Palace, Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council met with Babrak Karmal. International issues and questions of Polish-Afghan relations were discussed during the meeting. The ministers of foreign affairs of the two sides, Stefan Olszowski and Shah Mohammad Dost, took part in the meeting.

Next, the Afghan party and state delegation visited the Ursus plant manufacturing new tractors under license. Babrak Karmal was accompanied by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, and also by Stefan Olszowski, party Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and by Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the Warsaw party organization. The guests were interested in the pace of putting new tractor production into operation in the period of economic restructions by the West. At the end of the visit to the Ursus plant a meeting was held with representatives of the workforce of this largest plant in the capital.

This afternoon, the Afghan delegation led by Babrak Karmal visited Warsaw's Old Town. The guests were guided by (Krzysztof Rzechowski), deputy general architect of Warsaw. Babrak Karmal spent some time at the Old Town square. Later the guests proceeded to the royal castle.

In the headquarters of the Main Board of the Association of Journalists of the PPR [SDPRL], a ceremony took place in which a gift for a children's home and a school in Kabul was presented. The gift, equipment for a photographic laboratory, was bought with money from the association's social fund.

Wozniak, Karmal Speak

LD172143 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] The visit to Poland by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, continued today.

After visiting the Ursus II plant there was a meeting with representatives of the workforce in the local Cultural Center. Marian Wozniak took the floor and said, among other things: [Begin recording] Our two countries have in common equal concern about the future of our nations.

Poland and Afghanistan are subject to imperialist aggression. Restrictions of various kinds and blackmail are being used against Poland. A tactical undeclared war is being waged against Afghanistan. It has resulted in even stronger bonds of class unity between our nations and the will to lead the struggle to a victorious conclusion. [end recording]

At the end of the meeting Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, delivered a speech. The guest from Afghanistan expressed his admiration for the postwar achievements of our country, admiration made even greater by the fact that during World War II Poland suffered losses 27 times greater than those of France and 47 times greater than those of Great Britain. The speaker went on to say that hostile actions against Poland and Afghanistan prove that imperialism uses every opportunity to disturb countries that are building socialism. Afghanistan is beginning to build socialism. Thanks to the April revolution, the feudal system was eliminated and the country liberated itself from capitalist hegemony. It is because of that that an undeclared war is being waged against the young Afghan state. It is proof of the most brutal strategy of imperialism.

The U.S. Government, which devotes $1 billion a year to the struggle with our nation, is above all, responsible for these counterrevolutionary actions and the open aggression. Peace is needed above all for Afghanistan to quickly overcome its centuries-old backwardness. All of Afghan society is supporting internal peace and peace in the world, Babrak Karmal said.

In the Central Committee, Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met with Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. The two sides exchanged information on current sociopolitical issues and party activity in both states. Prospects for friendly cooperation between the two parties were discussed.

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski received Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and international issues, with special consideration paid to the situation created by the war of imperialist forces against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the Planning Commission, Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the commission and deputy premier, received Sarwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee. Economic cooperation issues were discussed.

Afghan Delegation's Activities

LD190911 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 18, BAKHTAR -- The party and state delegation of the DRA met on May 17 with representatives of the PUWP and government leadership.

Saleh Mohammed Zeray, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA CC met with Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC secretary. The meeting was also attended by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, alternate member and PUWP CC secretary. They informed each other on the current socio-political issues and party activity in both countries. They discussed prospects for further development of friendly cooperations between the PUWP and the PDPA.

Similarly, Shah Mohammed Dost, member of the PDPA CC and foreign minister of the DRA met with Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and Poland's foreign minister.

They discussed the tense situation in the world and both countries' cooperation on the international arena as well as bilateral relations.

Likewise, Abdul Zuhur Razmjdo held a talk with Political Bureau alternate member and first secretary of the PDPA Kabul Committee. The talk focused on the work of party organizations in both [words indistinct] the life and functioning of the two cities.

Sarwar Mangal, PDPA CC member, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and president of the State Planning Committee held talks with Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the government planning commission and Poland's vice-premier. They discussed the development of economic cooperation, including increased trade.

Similarly, General Shah Nawaz Tani, PDPA CC member and chief of the General Staff of the Afghan Armed Forces held a meeting with national defense vice-minister and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army General Jozef Uzycki.

As also, minister of irrigation and water resources of the DRA met with first deputy minister of agriculture and the food economy, Bogdan Krolewski. During the talks, views were exchanged on the state and prospects of the food economy in both countries. Both sides expressed their will to expand cooperation in trade, science and technology.

Ahmad Shah Sorkhabi, who is the chairman of the Afghan-Polish Friendships Society, met with most active members of the Afghan-Polish Friendship Society. He expressed the activity of the Afghan-Polish Friendship Society aimed at deepen the knowledge on Poland among the Afghan people and friendship between both nations.

Jaruzelski Dinner for Karmal

LD180725 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 17, BAKHTAR -- The Polish United Workers Party, CC First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of PPR and President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski gave an official dinner in honour of the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, Babrak Karmal. During the dinner Wojciech Jaruzelski and Babrak Karmal delivered speeches.

Karmal Speaks at Dinner

LD180240 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 May 85

['Text' of speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at a banquet given in his honor in Warsaw on 16 May 1985; announcer-read]

[Text] Dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and other comrades, allow me to express warm, comradely gratitude from myself and the members of the high-ranking DRA party and state delegation for the warm and sincere welcome accorded our delegation in socialist Poland by you, dear comrades, and other party and state leaders of the PPR. Our friendly and official visit to your beautiful country -- a country proud of its many glories -- has been extremely fruitful and memorable. The present friendly and fraternal relations between our countries, which developed into high-level fraternal relations of a new type following the victory of the April Revolution, are founded on the high principles of the progressive thinking of our era, common interests of the toilers of the world and of our joint internationalist duties.

This friendly and official visit by the DRA high-ranking delegation to your country is another important step towards further expansion of fraternal relations that are deeply rooted in the course of the struggle against reaction, imperialism, and colonialism for social justice, peace, and progress in the world. The results of the constructive talks and fruitful meetings of our delegation with you, dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other party and state leaders of the PPR, during which our just stance on the basis of common goals, common friends, and common foes was once again stressed, have been recorded in the history of the bright relations of our two fraternal countries; and the future generations of our countries will observe them with pride and honor.

The past life of our people demonstrates the fact that the noble people of Afghanistan, by bringing British colonialism in Asia to its knees, and the heroic people of Poland, by crushing the criminal trenches of fascism in Europe, have made great entries in the history of the liberation of the people of the world. Recent events in the history and life of the people of our two countries have proved that our people, born free and inspired by the anticolonialist and antifascist struggles of their ancestors, are following in the best tradition in the proud struggle against reaction and imperialism.

In the course of exchanging experiences during our stay in your country, it has once again been stressed that our countries, relying on the eternal power of our people, parties, and sincere international friends, headed by the USSR, are capable of foiling the conspiracies and shameless interference of reaction and imperialism and of clearing every obstacle from the path of evolution of their societies. The experience of life shows that the will of our people will foil the sinister designs of reaction and imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, which are based on separating socialist Poland from the camp of peace and socialism and on transforming revolutionary Afghanistan into an antiprogressive and anti-Soviet base in the region. The frantic cries of the revanchists of the FRG, who by ignoring the treaty of December 1970 are once again calling into question the western borders of Poland, are part of the broad conspiracy of imperialism, headed by the United States, against the territorial integrity of socialist Poland.

Despite all the destruction caused by the war, the resistance of the counterrevolution, internal difficulties, and the economic boycott of imperialism, your toiling people, under the leadership of the PZPR, have achieved great victories in building a socialist society. The people of Afghanistan will do so as well under the leadership of their vanguard party, the PDPA; and despite the difficulties and obstacles arising from the undeclared war of reaction and imperialism, we will achieve significant victories in bringing about an economic and social transformation in the interests of the broad masses of toilers and in crushing the last remnants of the foreign-imposed counter-revolution.

Just as the Sejm of the PPR approved and passed the program of socioeconomic growth and development approved in the last PZPR congress, the historic and grand Loya Jerga of the elected representatives of the people of Afghanistan that was recently held in Kabul, capital of revolutionary Afghanistan, discussed the fundamental and topical issues of the homeland: maintaining peace and security in the country; defense of the homeland against the aggression and intervention of imperialism, reaction, and hegemonism; the strengthening of independence and national sovereignty; protection of the territorial integrity of the country; and the further expansion of the Afghan-Soviet friendship. It also approved the internal and foreign policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government. The convocation of this Loya Jerga was the best proof of the solidarity of the people of Afghanistan with the PDPA, and this has frightened the internal and external enemies of our revolution and free country.

It is obvious that the selfless assistance and comprehensive support of our international friends, headed by the great USSR -- reliable supporter of the people of the DRA and the PPR -- are very significant in achieving these great victories.

It is self-evident that our people's struggle for prosperity and well-being cannot be separated from the struggle for world peace, for the achievement of freedom and rights by the people of the world. The present grave and complicated situation in the world, which is the direct result of the military madness of the aggressive U.S. imperialism and its allies, demands that all the forces of peace and progress struggle in unity against the sinister plans of the Washington Administration -- which now wants to take the arms race into space -- and save the world from the dreadful abyss of a nuclear catastrophe. We profoundly believe that victory over the cold war, which would be a relief to the people of the world, and elimination of the sinister shadow of a nuclear war can be realized by implementing constructive and new proposals of the USSR in this regard.

The PDPA and the DRA, by following the respected peace-loving tradition of the people of Afghanistan and with a deep belief that peace is indivisible and is a necessary condition for the realization of positive social transformations in the interests of the workers of the world, including our society, have based Afghan foreign policy on efforts to create understanding and friendship among the people. The proposals of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981 for solving the problems concerning Afghanistan are the best testimony for the peace-loving intentions of the people of Afghanistan concerning the reduction of tension, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, and adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence.

I once again express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for your warm and sincere hospitality accorded to the high-ranking party and state delegation of the DRA; and with confidence in the future, we fully believe that the victory will lie with the forces of peace and progress in the world. The powerful logic of our revolutionary optimism lies in the correctness of our path.

Finally, let me propose a toast to the hope for a true and lasting world peace; to the hope for further victories for our parties, governments, and peoples; to further consolidation of fraternal friendship of a new type between the DRA and the PPR; and to the health of you, dear Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and other comrades.

Visits Auschwitz, Krakow

LD191438 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 (PAP) -- The visiting party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal today went to the site of the former Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau in Osciecim-Brzezinka. The Afghan guests accompanied by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski and hosts of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship made a sightseeing tour of the exposition which documents the magnitude of Nazi crimes and paid tribute to the murdered by laying wreaths and flowers at the death wall at the 11th block and at the foot of the international monument to the victims of fascism in Brzezinka.

In the afternoon, the party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA Babrak Karmal visited Lenin's Museum in Krakow.

Joint Communique Issued

LD192114 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1630 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Text of the Afghanistan-Poland joint communique:

A party and state delegation of the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] -- headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council -- paid an official and friendly visit to Poland from 16 to 19 May on the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the PPR.

The Afghan delegation laid flowers at the tomb of the unknown soldier and visited Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Krakow.

Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and Army General, held talks.

Babrak Karmal and Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the PPR, also met.

In the course of official talks, both sides exchanged views concerning the further expansion of Afghan-Polish relations. They also discussed a number of international issues. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The following persons took part at general talks:

From the DRA side: 1. Comrade Saleh Muhammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; 2. Comrade Abdul Zohur Razmjo, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party committee for Kabul City; 3. Comrade Sarwar Mangal, member of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the DRA State Planning Committee; 4. Comrade Shah Muhammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the DRA; 5. Comrade Muhammad Anwar Farzam, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium; 6. Comrade Muhammed Shah Sorkhabi, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of irrigation and water resources of the DRA; 7. Major General Comrade Shah Nawaz Tanay, member of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the DRA Armed Forces; and 8. Muhammad Faruq Karmand, ambassador and representative-extraordinary of the DRA in Warsaw.

From the PPR side: 1. Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council; 2. Comrade J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; 3. Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; 4. Comrade Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; 5. Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw; 6. Comrade Army General Jozef Uzycki, deputy to the minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army; and 7. Comrade Stanislaw Bugala, the ambassador of the PPR in the DRA.

Comrade Babrak Karmal informed the Polish side of the progressive changes which, under the leadership of the PDPA, have been achieved in this country and of the victories which have been achieved by the people of Afghanistan in struggling against the counterrevolution and in consolidating the power of the people, defense of the aspirations of the national-democratic revolution, and the construction of a society of social justice.

They also informed the Polish side about the convocation of the Loya Jerga as a very important event in the political life of Afghanistan, and about its decisions and resolutions.

Comrade Jaruzelski emphasized that the PZPR and the Government of Poland highly assess the comprehensive efforts of the PDPA and the DRA Government for further expansion of the gains of the April Revolution, complete elimination of the counterrevolution, improvement of the living conditions of the people, and the cultural and economic development of Afghanistan.

Praising the peace-seeking foreign policy of the PDPA, based on the principles of non-alignment, peaceful coexistence and the establishment of normal friendly relations with all countries, and in particular with the neighbouring countries, the Polish side resolutely demands that the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan be stopped and that its sovereignty be observed.

Both sides emphasize the need for a political solution to the situation, which has been created by the interference of the forces of imperialism and reaction in the region. Any such political solution should be based on the proposals of 14 May, 1980 and 24 August, 1981.

W. Jaruzelski informed the Afghan side of the developments in Poland and the activities of the party and government of the PPR towards the strengthening of the socialist state, improvement of the economic situation, and consolidation of the unity of the people of Poland in accordance with the decisions of the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PZPR.

The Afghan side highly assessed these activities and expressed complete confidence that the Polish nation, under the leadership of the PZPR, is succeeding in new and important victories on the path of socialism.

Both sides expressed satisfactin at the successful development of relations between the DRA and the PPE, relations which are based on several years of tradition of friendship and cooperation.

Both sides pointed out the special importance which relations between the PDPA and the PZPR have in this development, and both sides emphasized that possibilities exist for considerable expansion of cooperation between Afghanistan and Poland in many spheres, such cooperation being in the interests of the two nations as well as the cause of peace and progress in the world.

Highly assessing the internationalist assistance of the USSR, both sides emphasized the need for comprehensive cooperation between the socialist countries and the world's progressive forces.

Exchanging opinions and assessments in connection with major international issues with profound concern, both sides said that the aggravation of tensions and disputes that have negatively influenced the level of cooperation in various fields and also the security of many regions of the world are characteristics of the present international situation. This is a result of the policy of confrontation and the arms race, including the U.S. plans for the militarization of outer space being pursued by the United States and some of its allies.

Measures to disrupt economic cooperation between East and West and to impose technological war and interference in the internal affairs of the socialist and progressive countries have been undertaken. These dangerous tendencies and threats have been coupled with hot, inflammatory regional situations and local disputes.

Considering the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, both sides emphasized that every effort should be made to put an end to the arms race, to ease tension on the international level, and to revive the spirit of detente and cooperation between states with different socioeconomic systems.

They expressed appreciation and support for the timely initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries in important areas such as disarmament, preventing the arms race in outer space, pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and not using military force in international relations. They strongly supported the latest proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev for slowing the arms race, consolidating international security, and preventing war. Both sides expressed support for the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the most important issues of ending the arms race and preventing the militarization of outer space, and they emphasized the constructive and realitic position of the USSR in these talks.

In the course of the talks, the DRA side shared the anxieties of the Polish side concerning the designs of revanchist forces in questioning the present territorial and political arrangement in Europe. It was stated that the Yalta, Potsdam, and Helsinki treaties are creating the infrastructure of an indivisible political treaty, the foundation of which should constitute European order. The observation of these treaties has preserved peace in Europe and throughout the world for 40 years after the war.

Both sides expressed profound concern at the continued dangerous tension in the Middle East that is the result of the aggressive policy of Israel with the support of the U.S. It was stated that the convocation of an international conference to justly and comprehensively solve the problem of the Middle East, with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO, is a suitable step towards achieving a lasting solution of the crisis. Such a solution can only be found through the withdrawal of Israeli soldiers from all Arab territories under their occupation since 1967 and through the restoration of all the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and an independent state.

Both sides expressed profound concern in connection with the armed confrontation between Iran and Iraq and stated their support for an immediate end to hostilities and the solution of disputed issues by peaceful means.

Both sides emphasized that the solution of all disputed issues in Southeast Asia are possible through political dialogue between those states directly involved free of every kind of foreign interference. They expressed support for the peaceful initiatives of three Indochinese states to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

They expressed support for the reunification of Korea by peaceful and democratic means.

Both sides supported efforts for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia, the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a region of peace, and the convocation of an international conference for this purpose as soon as possible.

Afghanistan and Poland demand that the U.S. cease interference in the internal affairs of the states of Central America and the (?Caribbean) region and put an end to hostile measures against Cuba and Nicaragua. They are confident that it is necessary, in order to find a political solution to the issues of this region, to make further efforts. They profoundly praised Nicaragua because of the constructive steps that country has taken towards this goal.

Assessing the situation in South Africa, both sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, and support for the people of South Africa who are fighting against apartheid.

They demanded the immediate granting of independence to Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the UN.

They expressed support for the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the contemporary world -- noting that Afghanistan is one of its founding members -- in struggling to ease international tension and the peace and security of nations. Both sides expressed appreciation for the peaceful and constructive policy of the Republic of India, in particular its active role in the Nonaligned Movement and help in the cause of international security.

Both sides stated their support for the creation of a new and just international economic order and emphasized the rights of nations to sovereignty and control over their national resources. They detested economic pressures and blockades which have been used as political leverage in interstate relations.

Comrade Babrak Karmal and Comrade Jaruzelski expressed complete satisfaction at the result of this visit and the talks, which reflected the similarity of views of both sides on all the topics discussed. They emphasized that this visit marks new progress in the process of consolidation and expansion of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and states of both countries, which cooperation is in complete accord with the desires of the people of Afghanistan and Poland and in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

Comrade Babrak Karmal expressed gratitude to the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the PPR for the sincere welcome and hospitality accorded him and his entourage. Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, invited Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Army General, and also Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Peoples Republic of Poland, to pay an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Visits Wroclaw, Krakow

LD181059 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpts] The official part of the visit of the party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has ended. At Okecie Airport the Afghan delegation led by the General Secretary of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Central Committee Babrak Karmal was seen off by members of the supreme party and state authorities of the PPR, led by the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wojciech Jaruzelski. Babrak Karmal, together with members of the Afghan delegation, began a tour of Poland. He will visit Wroclaw Voivodship and Krakow.

Ends Visit, Thanks Jaruzelski

LD200650 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0515 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Kabul, May 19, BAKHTAR -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA sent a message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish United Workers Party CC first secretary general and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic while his plane was leaving the airspace of Poland.

The message expresses ardent gratitudes of President Karmal for the warm welcoming and hospitality extended to him and the delegation accompanying his during his stay in Poland. The message expresses confidence that the visit will further consolidate the friendly and fraternal ties as well as the existing cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. Likewise the message manifests the best gratitudes of the Afghan leader for the militant support and international solidarity of the Polish People's Republic to April Revolution and the people of Afghanistan. The message wishes further progress, victory and blossoming of Poland as well as further prosperity for the working people of that country.

GORYWODA ADDRESSES SEJM ON SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

AU151458 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 May 85 p 5

["Summary" of speech on the alternatives of the national socioeconomic plan by Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission, at the 10 May session of the Sejm]

[Excerpts] Fulfilling its legal duty, the government has presented to the Sejm three related documents on our economy's future.

The first document identifies the country's main development problems from 1986 to 1995 and proposes the general ways to solve them. On the strength of the Sejm's views on these problems, the government will begin drawing up the alternatives of the long-term plan for the next 10 years and will formulate the plan for the country's territorial development.

The second document presents alternatives of the 1986-90 plan and the third document presents the principles of the 1986 Central Annual Plan. These two documents will be subjected to public discussions, the results of which will be presented to the Sejm.

Having described the principles of the present 3-year plan, M. Gorywoda said: This is the last year of the 3-year plan, and we can say that its key tasks will be fulfilled and in some sectors overfulfilled. The 12-percent increase in national income, which was expected to be achieved in the third year of the plan, was achieved in its second year. The plan for industrial and farm production is also well on its way.

M. Gorywoda said that unfavorable developments include large-scale losses caused by the negative development of prices on the world market and the failure to fulfill the task of increasing electroengineering product exports. The fact that economic sanctions against Poland are still in force is an important obstacle to solving the problem of Poland's debts.

A large-scale commitment to continued investments is an unfavorable feature because this commitment continues to hinder implementation within the next 2 or 3 years of crucial changes in investments. A profound curtailment of investments in material production because of the need to protect consumption has resulted in the fact that in many branches and sectors of the economy the production assets have depreciated and become obsolete and that machines and equipment continue to be quickly worn out. The continuation of these processes may result in economic stagnation and in lagging behind, with all the consequences that follow for our people's living conditions and for Poland's place on the world's economic and political map. In almost all basic sectors, the conditions of our development will be more complicated in the next 5-year period, M. Gorywoda said. He discussed the reductions in the nominal working time and the fact that the increase in the size of the working force is lower than in the past.

He also mentioned modest increases in the supply of energy and materials and said that it is estimated that the supply of domestic and imported raw and other materials may increase at the most by 8-9 percent throughout the 5-year period.

However, the considerable reductions in the increases in manpower and the moderate increases in energy and materials should not present insurmountable difficulties, as best attested to by the events in the neighboring socialist countries, which have for years achieved high development without increases in manpower and with merely negligible increases in material consumption or even without these increases. There are no objective reasons why our economy should not be capable of doing the same thing.

Speaking of Poland's debts to the West, M. Gorywoda said that despite the fact that our exports to the Western countries have outstripped imports from them for the past few years, our debts to them continue to increase because our export surpluses are not enough to service the interest on our debts. Ending our indebtedness, which is caused by our inability to fully paid interest, and gradually repaying the principal on our debts is possible only if we suitably increase production and exports.

Discussing the basic social goals during the coming 5-year period, M. Gorywoda said the government includes the following among them:

-- further improvements in the nation's food supply;

-- meeting the need for industrial goods of basic importance for family life, strengthening the general balance of the market, and curbing the rate of price increases;

-- improving the people's housing situation;

-- building schools in order to enable the rapidly growing mass of school-age youngsters to pursue education.

M. Gorywoda said that these goals can be achieved if material production increases and if economic management improves. He presented the government concept for economic policy in the coming 5-year period. The most crucial principles of this policy are:

-- halting the process by which production assets become obsolete and modernizing these assets by increasing and modifying investment outlays, which will provide the necessary conditions for increasing productivity and decreasing the energy and material intensiveness of production;

-- accelerating scientific-technological progress, especially its practical application, through closely relating scientific research to economic needs and through ensuring the necessary funds so that the economy can be supplied with modern technologies, designs, and products;

-- increasing the economy's export capacity in order to intensify our country's participation in the international division of labor, which is potentially the most effective and productive factor in overcoming development restrictions and improving the effectiveness of economic management;

-- speeding up structural changes in the economy, mainly by selectively modernizing production assets, implementing scientific-technological progress, promoting trade with foreign countries, and increasing the ratio of refined products in industrial production, which should help reduce the intensiveness of energy and materials in production;

-- better exploiting the production potential and manpower through boosting the population's vocational militancy and through other measures;

-- restoring economic balance primarily in investments and in the domestic market because this is the necessary condition for increasing the effectiveness of the economic reform mechanisms.

Implementation of the socioeconomic goals presented to the Sejm will be determined in the final reckoning by the speed with which the national income increases. The government presented three alternative methods for creating and dividing the national income. Alternative one provides for a 16-percent increase in national income in the coming 5-year period, alternative two for 19 percent, and alternative three for 21.5 percent. Any increase in these alternatives would increase our potential to increase consumption and investments. The selection of one of these alternatives will depend on a penetrating evaluation of our potential. This evaluation will be carried out during the coming public discussion of the plan.

We are faced with important decisions, M. Gorywoda said, which will determine the shape and potential of our economy in the nineties and on the threshold of the 21st century. At the beginning of the eighties the Polish economy took a step back. When other countries worried about the extent and speed of economic modernization, our most important problem was to counter the violently deteriorating living standards.

We are faced with the challenge of the world's present development and the changed conditions of economic management. To be able to face this challenge we must modernize our economy in such a way as to make it capable of better meeting social needs and more effectively competing in the world market. The government is convinced that the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan meets these requirements.

Submitting this concept to public discussions, the government is convinced that Sejm deputies and extensive sections of our society will enrich this concept with proposals that will help us develop the 5-year plan most consistent with our people's aspirations and potential.

KATOWICE VOIVODA PASZKOWSKI RESIGNS, REPLACED

LD171811 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Lieutenant General Roman Paszkowski from the post of voivoda of Katowice in view of his resignation in order to take up a proposed social function. The premier voiced his own great esteem and warm thanks and those of the government for the fruitful way in which General [as heard] Paszkowski performed the duties attached to his post.

After obtaining a positive report from the Voivodship People's Council in Katowice, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Tadeusz Wnuk, M.A., to the post of voivoda of Katowice. Tadeusz Wnuk, who is 40, has 22 years of work experience in Silesia behind him, 14 of them in state administration.

ASSUMPTIONS OF 1986 CENTRAL ANNUAL PLAN REPORTED

LD172203 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 17 -- The assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1986 have been worked out in a close connection with variants of the national socio-economic plans for the years 1986-1990.

Thus they must have been prepared and submitted for consultations earlier than in the previous years.

The assumptions provide for considerable stimulation of main growth-factor of the national income, above all, of enterprise, technological progress and investments in 1986.

It has been estimated that as far as socialized economy is concerned, in 1986, fixed assets are to grow by 2.4 percent, employment in material production -- by 0.2 percent, supply of basic fuels, raw and intermediate materials -- by 1.9 percent. The depreciation of fixed assets is expected to be halted.

Next year nearly 70 percent of imported raw materials will come from socialist states, mainly from the USSR. The socialist countries will be Poland's main supplier of machines and equipment necessary to modernize the economy. Deficit in trade with the Soviet Union will continue, securing in this way a considerable increase of national income for distribution. The main goal of the socio-economic plan is to improve living standards of society which is to be accompanied by a consolidation of economic equilibrium and a growth of management initiative.

In 1986, production of hard coal is planned to reach 192 million tonnes, of lignite -- 61.5 million tonnes, of coke-oven gas -- 5.95 billion cubic metres, of natural gas -- 5.8 billion cubic metres, electricity -- 138.5 billion kWh, and crude oil processing -- 14.4 million tonnes.

A possible growth-rate of the entire industrial production in 1986 can be estimated at 3.2-3.7 percent provided material consumption index goes down by 1.7-2.2 percent, energy consumption index decreases by 1.6-2.0 and labour productivity rises at a speed corresponding to the production growth-rate.

The main economic tasks facing industry are to achieve a planned reduction of material costs, to increase labour productivity, to achieve a considerable growth of exports of electroengineering products, to improve the quality of production, to increase the pace of modernizing fixed assets and to considerably increase production of space parts.

JOINT GOVERNMENT-PRON TEAM DISCUSSES COOPERATION

LD182140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] An analysis of conclusions formulated in the materials submitted by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] was made at today's meeting of a joint Government-PRON team. A procedure for mutual contacts, exchange of materials, and the participation of PRON representatives in government committees and advisory bodies was coordinated. Conclusions on the construction industry submitted by PRON will be proposed to the Council of Ministers' sociopolitical committee at its June meeting.

The draft 5-year plan, socio-organizational conditions for implementation of the economic reform, coordination of the social policy, and actions for the protection of the natural environment will be the subject of mutual interest in the nearest future.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Stanislaw Ciosek, Jerzy Jaskiernia, and Wincenty Lewandowski took part in the meeting.

INVESTIGATION ENDED IN KRAKOW PRIESTS' BURNING

Lack of Evidence Cited

LD171442 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1955 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The prosecutors' voivodship office in Krakow says that it did not consider the complaint made by solicitor Andrzej Rozmarynowicz concerning the decision made by the regional prosecutor for Krakow-Srodmiescie District on discontinuance of the investigation into bodily harm suffered on 6 April 1985 by Father Tadeusz Zaleski.

The voivodship prosecutors office in Krakow does not share the views and assessments contained in the complaint.

It has been considered, in particular, that the way Father Tadeusz Zaleski related the events in various, contradictory versions, and the results of initial examining functions give no grounds for initiating an investigation. Also the investigation carried out by the district office of internal affairs of Krakow-Srodmiescie, in accordance with Article 267 of the Penal Code, the opinions, of numerous experts permitted to explain the circumstances of the event, and the evidence gathered gives no ground for the view that on 6 April an attack was made on Father Tadeusz Zaleski. The evidence suggests that he suffered burns because his ortalion jacket caught fire from a lighted candle.

The decision on discontinuing investigations, due to the fact that no offense was committed, is legally binding.

Urban Comments

LD200829 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1955 GMT 16 May 85

[Excerpts] Today Polish journalists met Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] There are reports of clothes made from artificial substances catching fire. Could the government not ban the production of inflammable clothing?

[Urban] I know that today's papers contain reports of a fatal case in Ursynow, where somebody (?after his jacket caught fire) was so badly burned that he died. From today's press I also learn that this is not the first but the second such case recently. I know that the greatest publicity was attached to such an event in Krakow, where a certain priest was burned because of a candle in the cellar. Here, fortunately, the burns were not serious but they achieved notoriety because of various interventions by Radio Free Europe and other propaganda centers. I cannot say whether it was the same type of clothing in all three cases. I can only say, speaking for the government, that indeed the relevant institutions ought to deal with this so that dangerous clothing is not be be produced in Poland. [end recording]

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL GWIAZDA RELEASED

AU171409 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1400 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Warsaw -- The former deputy leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, Andrzej Gwiazda, was today released after 5 months in prison.

Gwiazda was first sentenced to 3 months in jail last December for "disturbing public order." On February 12 he received an additional sentence of 2 months for, among other things, attaching a Solidarity emblem to his briefcase. Gwiazda contested all counts of the accusation and accused the prosecuting authorities of bringing false witnesses.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ALGERIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

LD171457 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 17 -- PUWP CC First Secretary and Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has received member of the CC Political Bureau of the Front of National Liberation of Algeria FLN and Minister of Justice Boualem Baki who is now on a visit to Poland.

The guest conveyed a message from FLN Secretary-General and President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid.

The two sides also discussed the current state of Polish-Algerian relations, voiced their satisfaction at the favourable development of mutual cooperation in many areas, and emphasized their will to further deepen and broaden this cooperation.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT MUBARAK

AU181846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1985 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, met in the afternoon of May 18 with the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhamad Husni Mubarak, and Suzanne Mubarak who, while returning home, paid a short friendly visit to Romania during their stopover in Bucharest.

At the Otopeni Airport President Husni Mubarak and Suzanne Mubarak were warmly welcomed by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The Egyptian guests were also welcomed by members of the Romanian Government and other officials.

During the talks on the occasion, views were exchanged on the evolution of bilateral ties. The two presidents showed satisfaction at the new dialogue which falls within the practice of frequent contacts and consultations characteristic of the Romanian-Egyptian relations, and expressed the conviction that they would contribute to the further development of traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. It was assessed on this occasion, too, that the relations between Romania and Egypt on a political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other planes had steadily been growing in accordance with the summit understandings. Mutual will was shown to expand and amplify those fine ties, capitalize the great possibilities of Romania's and Egypt's national economies now in full swing, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations.

During the interview opininions were exchanged on general questions of mutual concern of the international life. Priority was given to the latest developments in the Middle East, with emphasis on the need for growing political and diplomatic efforts toward solving the problems in the area, for the achievement of a lasting and just peace.

President Muhamad Husni Mubarak was highly appreciative of Romania's constructive stance on Middle East issues, of the Romanian head of state's perserving activity for the establishment of peace in that area.

The Romanian head of state restated Romania's and the Romanian people's firm determination to further contribute actively to a political solution to the complex problems in the Middle East, in keeping with the wish of the peoples in that region to live and develop in a climate of peace, security and collaboration.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

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While on board of the presidential aircraft, Husni Mubarak sent President Nicolae Ceausescu the following telegram: While leaving your friendly country after my stopover at Bucharest airport, it delights me very much to extend to your excellency, my most sincere thanks and recognition for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded us. It is my conviction that the talks which we had together within the framework of the policy of dialogue and consultation existing between us will further enhance the excellent relations binding our two peoples to their joint benefit and in furtherance of the causes of international security and peace, primarily the Middle East issue.

Kindly accept, Your Excellency, all my best wishes for your good health and happiness as well as for ever more progress and prosperity of your friendly people under your wise leadership.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH PLO OFFICIAL QADDUMI

AU171829 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1428 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/5/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, received on May 17 Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, now visiting Romania.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, a warm salute and wishes of fresh success in his activity at the head of the Romanian party and state. At the same time, he expressed the high appreciation the PLO leadership, the chairman of the organization's Executive Committee bestowed on the actions and initiatives of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu, for the fair and durable settlement of the Middle East issues, for the achievement of a lasting peace in the region, for the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that a friendly salute and best wishes be conveyed to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee to the organization's leadership.

During the interview, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity established and developing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, and the wish was expressed to expand and deepen these relations to mutual benefit, in the interest of the general cause of peace, security, collaboration and international understanding.

Views were also exchanged on current international issues, especially the latest evolutions in the Middle East.

In consideration of the continuing tension and of the ever more complex situation in the Middle East, the need was stressed for more intense political, diplomatic actions toward a lasting, just and global peace in that part of the world, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied consequent to the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue through the exercise of its right to self-determination and independent statehood, the securing of the existence, integrity and sovereignty of all states in the region. In this sense, highlighted was the importance of calling a UN-sponsored international conference participated in by all countries concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian Government and people to actively support in future as well the Palestinian people's right cause, to contribute to the settlement of the issues in the area in harmony with the wish of the peoples there to live in a climate of peace, security and collaboration.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Muhammad Milhim, member of the PLO Executive Committee, Issam Kamil, PLO permanent representative in Berlin, and 'Izzat Abu al-Rub, permanent representative in Bucharest of the Palestine Liberation Organization. [sentence as received]

SOMALI DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS, MEETS CEAUSESCU

AU162138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/5/1985 -- On May 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received General Mohamed Ali Samantar, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, first vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, minister of defense, who is paying a visit to Romania as head of a delegation.

The guest handed a message to President Nicolae Ceausescu and conveyed him best wishes on behalf of Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of the Somali Democratic Republic. Furthermore, he was highly appreciative of the activity carried on by Nicolae Ceausescu at the head of the Romanian party and state, for the many-sided progress of the country, of his contribution to the resolution of the major problems facing mankind.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and conveyed the Somali leader a warm salute and best wishes on behalf of the party and state leadership of Romania, as well as on his own behalf.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of the links of friendship and collaboration between the two countries which are set on the understandings reached during the summit meetings and talks in Bucharest and Mogadishu, and the possibilities were highlighted of intensifying and expanding bilateral collaboration, in the interests of the Romanian and Somali peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Questions were approached of the current international political life, more particularly, those related to the situation in Africa. In that framework, the importance was brought to the fore of the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of the promotion of a broad cooperation among African states, and the strengthening of their unity of action on a regional and world plane. The need was emphasized for solving underdevelopment-related questions and the importance was underscored of the efforts the newly-independent countries make for self-reliant socioeconomic development.

The interview was attended by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, the Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence. The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Departs 19 May

AU191612 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1529 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/5/1985 -- The first vice president of the Democratic Republic of Somalia, Minister of Defense General Muhamad Ali Samantar, left Bucharest, after paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation, over May 15-19. During their stay, the guests conducted talks at the National Defense Ministry, visited military units and learning institutions, economic and tourist units.

REPORTAGE ON UNION OF COMMUNIST YOUTH CONGRESS

Agenda Set

AU162100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/5/1985 -- After the Romanian Youth Forum had opened, the proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Union of Communist Youth (UCY] started at the hall of the Palace of the Republic in Bucahrest.

The working bodies of the congress were elected and the delegates unanimously adopted the agenda which includes the report of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth on the activity carried out since the eleventh congress and the tasks incumbent on the union, the report of the Central Auditing Commission, a draft programme on UCY activities to educate the young generation and ensure its active participation in the country's socioeconomic development, amendments to the statute of the union, and the election of the union's leading bodies.

In connection with the first item in the agenda, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, read the report of the Central Committee of the union.

During a festive meeting held in the afternoon representatives from abroad handed over messages of salute sent to the congress by national, regional and international organizations.

The first secretary of the CC of the UCY thanked for the salutes and messages conveyed.

During the debates on the items in the agenda, taking the floor were representatives of county, city and commune committees of the UCY from all over the country, of collectivities of working people in the economy and other areas.

Representatives of mass and public organizations, ministries, and central institutions also made addresses. The proceedings of the congress continue.

The same day the proceedings also got under way of the fourteenth conference of the Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania and, respectively, of the national conference of the Young Pioneers' Organization.

Plenary Session Held

AU171913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/5/1985 -- The proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Union of Communist Youth (UCY) resumed in plenum on Friday, May 17.

Attending were members of the RCP and Romanian state leadership, representatives of ministries and central institutions, mass and public organizations, party activists, youth belonging to the UCY active.

The congress elected the commission on the preparation of nominations of candidates for the management bodies of the Union of Communist Youth.

With a view to ensuring an optimal representation of all categories of youth, fields of activity, and county organizations, the congress unanimously endorsed a proposal on a membership of 225 full and 125 alternate members of the new UCY Central Committee, and a membership of 45 of the Central Auditing Commission.

During the debates in plenum, numerous delegates took the floor. Addresses were also made by Constantin Olteanu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, national defence minister; Gheorghe David, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of agriculture and the food industry; Ion Teoreanu, minister of education and instruction; Haralambie Alexa, chairman of the National Council for Physical Education, and Sports.

In the afternoon, the congress' work proceeded in ten sections. The congress' proceedings are in progress.

Nicu Ceausescu Reelected

AU181720 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1985 -- The proceedings of the Twelfth Congress of the Union of Communist Youth (UCY) concluded in Bucharest on May 18, going down as an outstanding event in the life and activity of Romania's young generation. After extensive debates, the congress endorsed the reports submitted to it, as well as the statute of the Union of Communist Youth and the resolution of the Twelfth Congress of the Union of Communist Youth.

The last item in the agenda was the election of the executive bodies of the Union of Communist Youth. A Central Committee was elected with 255 full and 125 alternate members and a Central Auditing Commission, with a membership of 45.

During its first plenary meeting, the Central Committee elected the CC of the Bureau and Secretariat, Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, was elected member of the Bureau and to the office of CC of the UCY first secretary. At the end of the Congress' proceedings, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, took the floor.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT GDR 'LAST PART OF MAY'

AU171720 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, will pay an official friendship visit to the GDR in the last part of May 1985, at the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

AU170856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0731 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 17/5/1985 -- During general debates in the session of the UN disarmament commission under way in New York, the Romanian delegation set forth their country's position and proposals, with emphasis on the serious menaces which hang over mankind following the continual escalation of the nuclear arms race and the need to adopt urgent measures to stop the arms race and remove the danger of a world war, to ensure a lasting peace the world over.

Stress was laid on the particular political significance and positive influence over the international political climate of a passage to the implementation of President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals, contained in the March 29 Grand National Assembly's appeal too, regarding a moratorium, during the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, on testing and manufacturing new nuclear weapons and on the deployment of American nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe and on the application of the nuclear measures announced by the Soviet Union, on halting any actions of outer space militarization.

DASCALESCU REAFFIRMS ROMANIAN SUPPORT FOR CYPRUS

NC171702 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1630 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, who stopped over at Larnaca Airport this afternoon, reaffirmed Romanian solidarity and support toward Cyprus. He reiterated the Romanian position and stressed the strong ties of friendship which connect his country and Cyprus in a talk he had with Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou, who welcomed him on behalf of the Cyprus Government. Iakovou briefed the Romanian prime minister on the latest developments in the Cyprus issue and exchanged views with him on bilateral trade and economic relations.

Dascalescu traveled via Cyprus on his return journey to Romania from a tour of Southeast Asian countries, accompanied by a large delegation made up of members of the Romanian Government and other officials.

Visits Burma

For Rangoon reportage on the visit to Burma by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, including his talks with Burmese officials, see the Burma section of the 17 May Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ANDREI RECEIVES PEACE MARCH PARTICIPANTS

AU181717 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/5/1985 -- On May 18, the Romanian foreign minister, Stefan Andrei, received a group of particpants in the "Big March of Peace", now visiting Romania.

The participants in this action, initiated in Sweden, travel through the European countries in order to discuss questions relating to the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM ELECTS OFFICIALS, DEBATES TASKS

LD172251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 17 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium at its session today endorsed a proposal that Dr Aleksandar Grlickov be elected president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium with a 1-year mandate. Also endorsed was a proposal to elect Branislava Trivic president of the Conference for the Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia for the following 1-year mandate. The election will take place at the forthcoming session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, scheduled for 23 and 24 May.

The Presidium discussed the tasks of the SAWPY aimed at strengthening social self-protection and at its efficient functioning. The introductory report was submitted by Colonel General Milan Daljevic.

Stressing that the essence of social self-protection has been accepted in practice and its efficiency reaffirmed and tested on numerous occasions and through numerous actions, Daljevic said that this primarily confirms a high level of security awareness of the majority of our working class, working people, and citizens. Noting that recently more organized and aggressive actions have been carried out by nationalists, the so-called bourgeois right, bureaucratic-dogmatic, and other antiself-managing forces, Daljevic said that the enemy primarily takes advantage of our weaknesses and that we sometimes unneccessarily create problems for ourselves, which the enemy uses for its slogans and actions.

Speaking about the indispensable need for a more acute struggle against nationalism, Daljevic pointed out that we must win a fight for a peaceful and safe life for every citizen, in every corner of Yugoslavia, regardless of nationality. The problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from their homes, where they have lived for centuries, does not only concern Kosovo or Serbia, but Yugoslavia in general, and we have to tackle it as such. In the struggle against hostile activity we must not and cannot hesitate to apply the measures established by the law, Milan Daljevic said.

Ilija Djukic expressed dissatisfaction with our struggle against hostile forces that, in his opinion, became united, which cannot be said of our forces. Whenever hostile forces, which jeopardize the interests of our revolution, become more united we must respond by increased unity. This means that the Socialist Alliance must be more active in the effort to reveal and condemn all negative phenomena, from violating the law to nationalism, Djukic added. It is the duty of this organization to call to account those, regardless of positions held, who by the nature of their work call into question the interests of our homeland and revolution.

Closing the discussion Marjan Rozic proposed that a working group be formed which will prepare a complete text of conclusions and orientations of the political activity of the SAWPY in this area, on the basis of today's discussion.

The Presidium today supported the basic directions and orientations of Yugoslavia's draft social plan for the period from 1986 to 2000, also pointing out the duty of the Socialist Alliance to actively participate in the adoption of this plan.

It is not controversial, Milos Sindjic said in his introductory report, that the following 5-year plan must bear the characteristic of the rehabilitation of the internal situation and the normalization of external financial relations, but it is the economic system which must primarily act in this direction and the joint economic policy must be so oriented.

The discussion also stressed the need for strengthening the influence of associated labor on all planning trends, for greater pooling of labor and resources between developed and underdeveloped regions, enhancing the criteria with regard to distribution according to the results of one's labor, greater respect for economic laws, and exploitation of scientific potentials. The realization of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the further consolidation of self-management are said to be the cornerstone of every plan.

The Presidium was also acquainted today with the problem of supplying publishing houses with newsprint which, according to Milan Rakas, is becoming increasingly acute. Most affected are the newspapers, because they bear the entire burden of price increases. The material position of newsprint producers has also not been permanently resolved and because of such a situation the printing of a number of papers is jeopardized.

The Presidium also decided that Dragan Markovic be appointed director of the Radio Yugoslavia work organization. Markovic was hitherto acting director and chief and executive editor of the Studio B radio transmission organization. The Presidium also decided to extend the mandate of Naim Kurt, chief and executive editor of the Radio Yugoslavia work organization, until the appointment of a new chief and executive editor by 1 November 1985 at the latest.

SREBRIC RECEIVES SOVIET PLANNING, TRADE GROUP

LD171453 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, today received Nikolay Vorov, who is heading the Soviet delegation to the consultations between the planning and foreign trade bodies of the SFRY and the USSR on economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to 1990.

In a long friendly conversation in which Vojislav Knezevic, head of the Yugoslav delegation to the consultations, also took part, views were exchanged on the talks held to date by the two delegations.

SOVIET KRASNODAR KRAY DELEGATION VISITS VOJVODINA

LD180923 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Novi Sad, 18 May (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Executive Committee of the Soviet of National Deputies of the Krasnodar Kray led by Vladimir Shcherbak has ended its visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The visit lasted seferal days and took place at the invitation of the Vojvodina Executive Council.

During the concluding talks last night Zivan Marelj, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, expressed his conviction that the visit by the delegation from the Soviet Krasnodar Kray had been mutually useful and that it will contribute to the further development and consolidation of very good cooperation between Vojvodina and Krasnodar, within the abmit of SFRY-USSR relations. The leader of the Krasnodar delegation, Vladimir Shcherbak, also expressed his satisfaction that as a result of a rich program of visits to work organizations and other institutions they became acquainted with the results which the working people of Vojvodina are attaining in socialist construction.

The two delegations agreed to continue their cooperation in the field of agriculture, exchange of scientific and technological achievements and skills, and go on developing and planning various forms and modalities of cooperation between scientific institutes for agriculture and water resources and trade organizations -- through official interstate contacts and cooperation between the SFRY and USSR institutions.

BORBA OBJECTS TO POLISH 'FORGERIES' OF WWII DATA

AU161634 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 4-5 May on page 8 carries a 1,200-word report from Warsaw by its permanent correspondent Nikola Burzan on articles in the Warsaw weekly POLITYKA and daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY "speculating at the expense of Yugoslavia and its struggle against fascism."

According to Burzan, the author of the first article entitled "World War II in Figures" and carried in Warsaw POLITYKA on 4 May, Rudolf Dzipanow gives the number of Yugoslav fighters as being 420,000, according to Polish Ministry of National Defence sources. In a "small, barely legible footnote," the author adds that "according to Yugoslav sources, from 300,000 to 1.4 million soldiers participated in the partisan war," and Burzan asks why Dzipanow "openly calls into question the 'Yugoslav sources,"' since for American, British, and French data, he uses their respective sources without any qualifications or reservations. Burzan finds it "strange" that, speaking about April and May 1945, Dzipanow fails to mention the Yugoslav Army, but speaks only of partisan units, and he finds it "unclear" why Dzipanow calls the above-mentioned period the "decisive phase of the war," when, as he says, it is well known "when and where the war was practically decided and when it was that what was involved was the end of the war."

Further on in his report Burzan calls it a "completely transparent and slightly mean insinuation when Dzipanow compares the Romanian and Yugoslav Armies." It is well known, Burzan says, that Romania was Hitler's ally and that it declared war on him only in August of 1944. He then quotes Dzipanow as saying that the Romanian Army needed "reorganization" and that Yugoslavs "also carried out organizational changes" and modernized "their partisan Army." Dzipanow, he adds, "does not stop at these forgeries. He does not mention at all the 1,700,000 Yugoslav victims in World War II." He did not have to seek data about this in the "doubtful 'Yugoslav sources,' "Burzan says further on, listing two books -- "The Polish Contribution to the Victory Over Hitler's Germany" and Jozef Kaminski's "Military Coalitions" -- that Dzipanow could have cited. "However," he adds, "Dzipanow obviously quotes only what suits him and those people around him."

From the second article, the one in ZYCIE WARSZAWY written by Tasho Tashev, "scientific contributor of the Sofia Military Institute,"' Burzan quotes the following passage:

"'The participation of the Bulgarian Army in the decisive stage of the war can be divided into two phases: The first lasted from its creation on 9 September until the liberation of Yugoslavia in October 1944, and the second from December 1944 until 15 May 1945, when it concluded its military activities by fighting for the liberation of Hungary and Austria.' "

Immediately after this quotation, Burzan concludes his report by saying the following: "There are some other similar 'scientific theories' in that article, but they are so transparent and mean that they are not even worth quoting. Despite goodwill and good intentions, one finds it difficult to believe that responsible people in ZYCIE WARSZAWY do not know who liberated Yugoslavia and how. However, why do they soil the pages of their respectable paper with such nonsense by Bulgarian 'scientific contributors'?"

TURKISH CITIZEN SHOT DEAD AT AUSTRIAN BORDER

AU171744 Belgrade POLITIKA in Sebro-Croatian 16 May 85 p 9

[S.P. report]

[Excerpt] Maribor, 16 May -- Kemal Kaligoglu, 28, a Turkish citizen, was killed during his attempt to illegally cross the state border near Checkpoint Jurij on our side and Laggegg on the Austrian side. The incident occurred on the night between Monday and Tuesday, 13-14 May. Kaligoglu did not respond to several calls by our military border patrol, and not even to a warning shot which is the practice in such cases. This Turkish citizen paid with his life for his imprudent attempt to cross the state border, while a number of his compatriots were arrested and handed to respective organs in Maribor to be dealt with further. They tried illegally to reach Austrian territory in order to get "black" employment in Austria or in the FRG. These two countries do not accept Turkish citizens without a so-called employment visa, because illegal employment there had assumed large proportions in the past few years.

DOLANC ASSAILS OPPONENTS OF REVOLUTION

LD182204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 May 85

[Excerpt] Poljana, 18 May (TANJUG) -- Speaking at a peace celebration in Poljana attended by over 20,000 war veterans, members of the Yugoslav People's Army, young people, and Slovene delegations from Austria and Italy, Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, pointed out that no one has the right to break the links between us and our brothers on the other side of the border. Stane Dolanc stressed that four decades later events which took place during the national liberation struggle and postwar developments are being maliciously taken out of context and some details regarding past military, political, and other events are being misinterpreted by individuals in order to suit their needs. In this connection Dolance sharply condemned attempts to defame our revolution and to attribute an inhumane tone to our national liberation struggle.

"Deliberately, without feeling or understanding for historic events, places, and circumstances at the time, they are trying to besmirch and defame not only the history of our national liberation struggle and revolution, but also their present and future. This is their attempt to turn new young generations away from the foundations of our revolution. We must not disregard all this whenever we hear of those to whom nothing is sacred anymore, and who doubt anything socialist or communist and everything that is weaved in the very foundations of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

"They are also undermining the role of Tito and Kardelj and negating the national liberation struggle of our nations and nationalities, claiming that we should not have opposed the occupying forces. Should we, according to them, allow ourselves to be oppressed, killed, exploited, and in the end destroyed? Do they really not want to understand our heroic past, which all of progressive mankind continues to admire? They do not wish to understand our unwavering conviction that we must be free in our own country and they declare this a 'historic mistake'.

"Among similar misconceptions we can also include demands for so-called 'national reconciliation'. This is not only retrograde, but from a historic point of view it is also a failed thought and idea, to say nothing of simple human logic.

This is why we will never agree to reconciliation between the revolution and the counter-revolution and we will sooner or later resolutely oppose these and similar demands and fight uncompromisingly against them.

"Can we identify those people who fought for freedom with those who ingratiated themselves with the occupying forces, who committed the vilest of crimes, and who stained their hands with the blood of innocent victims? Would it really not be crude and unacceptable cynicism to identify the murderers with their victims in the anniversary of victory over the ideology of hostility and death?

"We must be cautious about such demands because behind them lie nationalist forces which are attacking the fundamental gains of our revolution and, with particular zeal, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities which we reaffirmed with blood in the most difficult periods of our history and which is the foundation of our present and future. They are attacking despite the fact that none of our peoples have been as free as today nor ever before achieved such progress in economic, cultural, and other fields as is evident during the past 4 decades. The 40-year postwar period is characteristic of working enthusiasm and great creativity."

NOVI SAD DAILY ON 'INFLATION OF WORDS' AT PLENUMS

AU171042 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 85 p 7

[Bogdan Cetnik article: "Concrete Work Instead of Sessions"]

[Excerpts] One anti-inflation program has adopted -- now another one has been proposed. The proposal was made by Stane Dolanc at the latest LCY Central Committee session and explained by the need for something to be done against fruitless sessions, discussions, and papers, against an inflation of words which, more and more, is obviously becoming a political problem. Dolanc also proposed the basic assumption of the program: Sessions should be replaced by actions.

Inflation (of words again) was the characteristic of another party meeting at the end of last month -- the session of the Serbia LC Central Committee. It is another battle (the plenum discussed the activity of communists in the ideological sphere) in which the LC is frequently inferior, "things" frequently pass by it without it reacting to them, and it is frequently in peripheral position, far from the core.

The Central Committee was unanimous in those assessments, sufficiently self-critical, and, according to its conclusions, determined to change much in its behavior, to become more engaged and active, more resolute in the struggle against everything that is contrary to the program tenets and policy of the LC.

The inflation of words, as one of the characteristics of this plenum, has not been mentioned incidentally. Something new was included into the extremely rich terminology of the kind that characterizes all documents prepared for party meetings and debates at those meetings -- the term "autonomism," in this case meant for the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The term was first condemned at the session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium and later at the session of the Serbian LC Central Committee itself, and, after sparks flew at the end of the gathering, it was expelled from the conclusions as unsuitable and unacceptable.

There was also something else that made this session something new. In all its congress documents, the LC was clear and precise about the struggle against nationalism.

All those documents say that it is the LC's obligation to fight against nationalism of all shades and kinds. The proposed stands and conclusions that were prepared for this session of the Serbia LC Central Committee, included making an unhappy turn, as was seen later: Tasks of communists in the struggle against nationalism were disturbed territorially, too narrowly, even unacceptable, according to the principle "everyone is to kill his own subasa." [administrative official in the Turkish Empire; the slogan originated in the first Serbian uprising in 1804]

The debate at this session of the Serbia LC Central Committee has shown that such a distribution of tasks is untenable and the orientations that were included in the final text of the conclusions were such as the ones adopted at party congresses -- the only correct and possible ones. That is certainly good, but one question -- important for political practice -- remains open even after that: Should one, as the Serbia LC Central Committee has done in this case, come out before the public with stands that are not backed by arguments, and then, just because of those, waste time at plenums in order to prove that they are not good?

SERBIA LC NOMINATES OFFICIALS FOR ELECTION

LD171427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May (TANJUG) -- On the basis of consultations held in all the bodies of the Serbia LC, the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium unanimously proposed at its session today that Ivan Stambolic be reelected president of the Serbia LC Central Committee for another 1-year term. The Presidium also proposed, again unanimously, that Kolj Siroka, Djordje Stojsic, and Aleksandar Mitrovic be elected members of the Serbia LC Central Committee Presidium.

The election of the president and new members of the Presidium will take place at the Serbia LC Central Committee session due on 30 May 1985.

SERBIA SAWP TERMS KOSOVO 'MUCH MORE STABLE'

LD152035 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- Due to the socialist factors in the Kosovo SAWP, in the SR of Serbia, and in Yugoslavia on the whole, the overall situation in Kosovo is at present politically much more favorable and stable. However, it is obvious that the results achieved do not correspond to the actions and efforts of subjective forces. The situation in Kosovo should be assessed as still complex and difficult, burdened by numerous problems.

This subtle but unambiguous statement was made today at the augmented session of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium devoted to the SAWP's activity in implementing the platform on Kosovo. The debate was based on the SAWP documents containing the assessments of the Socialist Alliance's hitherto activity in this sphere and the proposed stands for its future activity.

In his introductory report Milisav Djuric, member of the Serbian SAWP Presidium, stated that there has been no relaxation in the enemy's activity in Kosovo. The enemy has readjusted its activity and has gone underground; new organizations with new memberships are emerging; those released from prison are afforded a reception on their return which encourages them to continue with their foul dealings....

"The number and the sort of criminal acts perpetrated out of nationalistic motives are having a destructive effect on intranational trust. The ways in which some of these attacks on human life, dignity, and property are being carried out are very violent and degrading."

Djuric expressed particular dissatisfaction with the hitherto efforts to halt emigration under duress by Serbs and Montenegrins. These efforts are still too formal and limited to forum work while emigration is simply treated as an issue concerning various sectors and commissions alone. Brutal forms of pressure such as jeopardazing lives, rape, arson, desecration of gravestones, etc, have been partially thwarted. However, such cases, although rare, as well as continued perfidious pressures such as refusing service unless addressed in Albanian, sow disquiet and poison intranational relations.

The number of those who want to emigrate is gradually declining, but the causes behind the emigration are basically unchanged. Precisely for this reason, the results achieved in halting the emigration are the basic, although not the only, criteria of how successful we have been in our efforts to change the situation in Kosovo. However, differing assessments of the emigration are considerably hindering our efforts to halt it, causing insecurity, and facilitating irredentist activity. In this context, Djuric pointed to the problems in implementing the law, for despite more responsible and efficient work, it still happens that citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities are not guaranteed full equality. Attacks on social and personal property are being detected with difficulty and appropriate measures are not always applied. So, for instance, it is not right that the criminal act of attacking national equality, bortherhood, and unity is often treated merely as an offense.

Having dwelled in detail on the problems of the economic development, employment, and education in Kosovo, Djuric then spoke about the realization of the constitutional concept concerning relations within the SR of Serbia which is of far-reaching importance for the realization of national equiality. Therefore, to insist on a comprehensive and consistent implementation of the basic constitutional principles -- on the implementation of the constitutionally established way of decisionmaking -- can in no way be interpreted as applying pressure and questioning somebody's autonomy or as imposing decisions by the majority. "We are expecting the federal organs (the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Assembly), when discussing the implementation of joint interests in the federation, to analyze the topical issue of the status of the SR of Serbia and the provinces and to contribute to its improvement."

On the whole, the public information media are objectively reporting on and helping the social action and the process of stabilization in Kosovo. However, the usual shortcomings are still present, such as occasional examples of biased reporting, sensationalism, and a lack of understanding for the real difficulties, some of which have been or are being eliminated, in Kosovo.

At the end of his report Djuric suggested that the SAWPY document on the future tasks should contain the standpoint that the normalization of the situation and above all the halting of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins are of working class and vital interest for all of us in Yugoslavia. This should be fought for not only by forces in the SR of Serbia and Kosovo but in every republic, in Vojvodina, and in Yugoslavia as a whole. This struggle should not be conducted merely by making statements, but by concrete political and economic measures. It is also necessary for the awareness that full self-managing unity in the SR of Serbia and in the country is one of the most decisive prerequisites for the implementation of the platform on Kosovo to gain more ground.

Numerous speakers in the long discussion spoke against [word indistinct] the assessment of the situation in Kosovo and against "blowing hot and cold." Instead of that, as Svetozar Tadic stressed, it is necessary to take practical steps and strive for effects which will eliminate the "political smog" in the atmosphere in Kosovo. Not every case of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is due to pressure. The feeling that things are changing too slowly can be sufficient reason. Tadic spoke critically about "self-appointed guardians" writing in some of the popular papers for the Serbian population in Kosovo, but he also spoke about "unacceptable pressure" exerted by comrades from Kosovo to prevent the publication of reports of excesses, which is precisely what the irredentists want. Also of interest was his reference to standoffishness in other republics and the absence of a common attitude toward the Kosovo question in the country. For instance, a high-ranking party official in another republic (Tadic did not name him) refused in a recent interview to say anything concerning the different assessments of the situation in Kosovo.

The irredentists' strategic goal -- an ethnically pure Kosovo -- continues to be realized, Svetomir Lalovic said, and instead of this being accepted in Kosovo, what we have there is a repetition of assessments of the "increasingly favorable situation, which does not differ from that in other parts of the country." This creates a state of false tranquility there in which the irredentists can be more easily active.

Veljko Markovic spoke highly critically about the SAWPY Federal Conference's material on the implementation of the platform, which took 15 months to prepare, and especially about the proposed attitudes on further activities, which is not concrete enough and far below the level of the platform.

Miodrag Bogdanovic submitted a complete list of suggestions for expanding the SAWPY Federal Conference's attitudes. Among other things he suggested that all Kosovo municipalities should draw up programs for the return of the Serbs and Montenegrins who have emigrated from Kosovo, that investments intended to halt emigration should be encouraged, that unacceptable solutions on distribution of jobs and enrollment of pupils and students on the basis of nationality should be abandoned, and so forth.

Father Mihajlo Smiljanic, as is his habit, referred to examples taken from real life and suggested that the action of "living together" should be abolished. "One of my neighbors lives under the same roof with two sons and his daughters-in-law and grandsons, but they all keep their money for themselves and do not speak to one another...What kind of living together is this?" The Association of Orthodox Priests of Serbia is giving material and moral support to priests in Kosovo so that they, too, should not have to emigrate and take others along with them. Father Smiljanic suggested that other associations in the republic should do likewise.

Spiro Galovic said that it is futile to think that such questions as emigration from Kosovo and the situation in the province can be resolved by political means alone. Kosovo's reality cannot be reduced to excesses and to ways of suppressing them because it is conditioned by complex economic, political, and cultural causes. He remarked that it is not at all clear whose task it is at the federal level to look after coordinating the pooling of resources with Kosovo and said that these resources are concentrated on a small number of projects, which are potential "bottomless pits." There is a considerable amount of resistance to pooling in Kosovo itself, as was indicated by the frequent rejection of the well-known attitude and conclusions of the Serbia LC Central Committee on direct association between the Serbian economy and that of the province.

The present policy of the development of Kosovo, the pronounced situation attibuted to the province, the creation of large state enterprises, and, in general, economic particularism, Galovic said at the end, are objectively in coalition with the irredentists.

It is true that favorable assessments of the situation in Kosovo are being made, Abdula Hodza stressed, but no one has said that activity in the struggle against the irredentists should diminish. The enemy is no longer increasing its activity, as earlier on. Broad activity of all subjective forces in the province has been started and is still going on. The people's awareness of the need for the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism has been increased.... He did not agree with the statement made in the introductory report that the question of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is being approached in the province "on the basis of sectors and commissions." According to him, a general awareness has been created that emigration is the most difficult question in Kosovo and he said that all the forces have been harnessed in the effort to resolve it. On the other hand, Hodza was in complete agreement with Galovic's view that "emigration cannot be halted by political means alone." Consequently, in Hodza's words, it is necessary to intensify pooling of resources and investing in Kosovo for the sake of its fastest possible development.

Zivan Stojkovic, Enver Jusufi, Milan Obucina, Milijanko Pilcevic, and Zoran Andjelkovic also took part in the discussion. Winding up the discussion Bogdan Trifunovic, president of the Serbia SAWP Republican Conference, stressed that the implementation of conclusions contained in numerous documents in the SR of Serbia by anyone, and particularly by responsible officials, must not be seen as an attempt to deny the rights of the province, as a manifestation of any centralist trends, and so forth. Disagreements on a number of questions should not, due to such individual interpretations, lead in Kosovo to what would objectively amount to dissatisfaction with and mistrust for the republican organs and the Serbian people. The forthcoming discussion in the SAWPY Federal Conference on the realization of the platform will provide an opportunity, he said, for an assessment of the degree of unity in the Socialist Alliance in all the republics and provinces on Kosovo's problems and on the situation in Kosovo. Even after the attempted counterrevolution in 1981 there were considerable differences in assessing all that had happened and the causes and repercussions of it. For instance, is the gravity and the far-reaching threat posed to the country by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo understood everywhere? This is a question of a vast movement of the population over the past 20 years, mainly caused by pressures.

Is the threat posed by the actual realization of the hostile irredentist goal of an "ethnically pure Kosovo" to the integrity of Yugoslavia and its self-managing socialist system understood sufficiently clearly throughout the SAWPY? Trifunovic asked in conclusion, emphasizing the importance of establishing real unity in the realization of the platform on Kosovo.

PRISTINA DAILY REPORTS KOSOVO PARTY EXPULSIONS

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[Text] Pristina 18 May (TANJUG) -- As reported by JEDINSTVO today, the LC Municipal Committee Presidium of Pristina again expelled from the LCY three scholars of The Institute for the History of Kosovo: Dr Fehmi Redzepi, Dr Muhamet Satri and Jusuf Bajraktari. This is the second time these historians have been expelled from the party.

The Pristina LC Municipal Committee Presidium expelled these three historians from the LCY over a year ago because of their opportunism in relation to the political action pursued in the province to unmask the substance and the platform of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and also because of their share in creating poor personal relations and an unhealthy climate at the institute.

On their appeal the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Statute Commission returned "the case" for reexamination to the party organization which then changed the expulsion of its three members into a warning. The municipal committee presidium has overturned this decision. The result is that for 2 years now the situation in the basic organization of the LC at The Institute for the History of Kosovo has been in a "vicious circle" situation which nullifies the stands of higher party organs.

The fact is causing alarm, says the JEDINSTVO commentator, that this party organization tolerates shortcomings and opportunism by individuals and groups and that it has failed to step up responsibility criteria even after the 16th LCY Central Committee session. It has no strength itself to set in motion proceedings against opportunist behavior and the policy of keeping quiet.

One thing is sure, however: This collective has not deepened and fully carried out ideopolitical and work differentiation, nor is the work of every individual discussed in an open way without covering up the facts and arguments.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL: NO CONDOLENCES SENT TO ALBANIA

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[Summary] Pristina, 17 May (TANJUG) -- Zecir Robaj, director general of the Kosovo post office, has denied rumors that telegrams of condolences on Enver Hoxha's death and greetings to the Albanian Workers' Party were sent from Kosovo to Albania. He said that the immediate check of 115 post offices in Kosovo had shown that not a single telegram of condolences was either brought in or sent to Albania. According to him, at the time of Hoxha's death, mail deliveries between Yugoslavia and Albania proceeded normally, and subsequent examination of all the telegrams sent to Albania at the time indicated that none of them contained condolence messages.

SPILJAK ELECTED PRESIDENT OF CROATIA LC PRESIDIUM

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[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- On the basis of the consultations carried out in the Croatia LC Central Committee and in the Croatia LC Central Committee Presidium at its session today, the Croatia LC Central Committee Presidium unanimously elected Mika Spiljak president of the Croatia LC Central Committee Presidium.

Mika Spiljak will discharge this office during the ensuing 1-year period, until the 10th Croatia LC Congress.